CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,249—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1890.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hhd.
The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co., AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th Oct.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews,	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber,	29th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart,	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	2913	500	R. Harvey	23rd ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th September, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th November 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th Oct. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '90
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcicic	4,000	600	15th Nov. '90.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

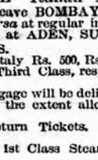
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Wallusching	3,800	550	21st Oct. 90.

EXTRA STEAMER TO COLOMBO.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA R.	Deperis	4,200	600	11th Oct. '90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 6th October, 1890.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th October 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at Specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE splendid steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3,000 tons, Captain W. Worfolk, WILL SAIL from BOMBAY for DUNKIRK direct, on or about the 16th instant, and passages can now be secured.
The saloon and state rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. For rates of Passage, Cabin Plans, &c., Apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1890.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

The following steamers will sail as under :—

S. S. "NYANZA," Captain S. Simons, has arrived here, and will sail for Zanzibar direct on WEDNESDAY, the 15th October, 1890.
S. S. "KILWA," Captain ——, has arrived here and will sail for Zanzibar, Mozambique and Ibo, on FRIDAY the 10th October, 1890.
S. S. "BARAWA," Captain ——, which has left Zanzibar for here on the 4th inst., will arrive here on or about the 18th inst., and will sail for Zanzibar, Mozambique and Ibo, about the 30th instant.
For Freight and passage apply to
EBJEE SEWJEE, Agent,
32, Bazar Gate Street, 4th October, 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 8th October.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDVIE, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,114 tons, at 11 a.m., on 11th October, calling at Varawal, Mungrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on 12th October after arrival of incoming English mail steamer transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachi to the Persian Gulf Steamers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 9th October, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,978 tons, on or about 9th October.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. ORIENTAL 1,496 tons on or about 10th October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 14th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th October, 1890. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail punctually on the
ROUMANIA	3,387 T.R.	Laird	8th Oct.

THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the East Indian trade. All her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.
For further particulars apply to Graham's Buildings.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th September, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO.'S
PREMIER HAIR WASH.

AN efficient vegetable restorer, recommended by eminent Dermatologists for promoting and strengthening the growth, by acting upon the secretions and roots of the Hair ; affords the natural nourishment required, and produces the same luxuriant quantity as in youth ; is perfectly harmless, and will not injure the most delicate skin.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-12.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

HOT WEATHER SEASON.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

OWING to the increased demand for Rooms, the Proprietor has
REMOVED to LANOWLI WOODS
TO THE
LARGEST UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW
in the neighbourhood. Open all round.—Excellent view, being situated on the top of the Hill. Rooms large and airy. Excellent table. Many of the Rooms being already engaged for October and November, please apply early for terms, &c., to the PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

NEUBERG'S TOBACCOS.

SMOKERS
In search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following
SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture	per	1 lb.	tin	3 12
Do. do.	,,	½	,,	2 0
Golden Block Mixture	,,	1	,,	3 4
Do. do.	,,	½	,,	1 12
Rifle Mixture	,,	1	,,	2 0
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye	,,	¼	,,	0 14
Golden Fleece	,,	½	,,	1 12
Latakia	,,	½	,,	1 12

Warranted fresh and sound.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By direct Importation.
ALSO
NEW STOCKS OF
COROMANDELS, JAVAS,
TRICHINOPOLIES
AND REAL BURMAHS
Just Opened out and Specially Recommended.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GOLF KIT.

PHILLIPS and Co., beg to announce arrival of.—

	Rs.	as.
Play Clubs or Drivers, each	4	4
Putters, ,,	4	4
Spoons, ,,	4	4
Spoons, Brassy, ,,	5	4
Cleeks ,,	5	4
Nibbicks, ,,	5	4
Irons, ,,	5	4

Wine and General Merchants. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

PALATABLE APERIENT WATER.

FROM THE FRANZ JOSEF SPRING.

THE "FRANZ JOSEF" WATER is the most palatable and most popular natural aperient water in the world.

The *Lancet* says :—"It is a natural water of great interest and value, and will doubtless be extensively used."

It is recommended by the leading Medical authorities of Europe—
1.—For all affections of the *Liver*.
2.—In *Pregnancy*, where there is Constipation and Sickness.
3.—For habitual *Constipation*, and its consequent disorders.
4.—As a gentle *Morning Aperient*, encouraging the peristaltic action, and free from griping.
5.—For *Gout* and all *Renal* affections.
6.—As an unrivalled *Blood* Purifier and *Alterative*.
7.—For *Biliousness*, disorders of the *Stomach*, and the *Digestive* organs.
8.—Against all *Fatty Degenerations* of the body.
9.—As a valuable agent in the treatment of *Piles*.
10.—For its slightly bitter taste, rendering it *most agreeable to the palate*.

AWARDS.—Ten Gold Medals and other distinguished Awards have been adjudicated to the "Franz Josef" Water at the International Exhibitions of recent years. No other Aperient Water can claim so many marks of distinction.

Re. 1 per Bottle, Rs. 10-8 per Dozen.

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & CO., LD., {MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical formula, to exactly neutralize the defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.
Best *pebbles* for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs.	27	0
In Aluminium Frames	,,	7	0
In Blue Steel Frames	,,	6	0
Ladies' new Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE, with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.			
Gold Frame and Handle	,,	125	0
Silver Gilt do. do. do.	,,	40 & 50	
Shell do. do. do.	,,	20	0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	Rs.	3	0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	,,	1	8

PINCES-NEZ.
Best *pebble* for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs.	26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames	,,	10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	,,	8	0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	,,	8	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	,,	3	0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	,,	2	0
Horse-shoe Spectacles	,,	5	0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze sides	,,	5	0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	,,	4	8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	,,	5	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO. LIMITED
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes, and other large consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE.
NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES,
STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS.

IN consequence of the IMPROVED EXCHANGE We are now able to offer our new Consignments of Hats &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat Various Shapes, Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat, Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat, Beaver Flexible Felt Hat, Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat, Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat	,, ,,	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks, stripes, and self colors.		Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.
Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy		Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates ; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely ; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation,
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.

SIMPLE ELEGANT RELIABLE

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE } *THE IDEAL DRESSING FOR THE HAIR.*

By keeping the Hair in a NATURAL CONDITION *prevents* Baldness.
Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORER } *THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS OF HAIR RESULTING FROM RESIDENCE IN A TROPICAL CLIMATE.*

By acting on the Roots in a NATURAL MANNER *cures* Baldness.
Per Case Rs. 7-0.

POMADES, BRILLIANTINES, HAIR OILS, etc., OF EVERY KIND.

KEMP AND CO., LD., CHEMISTS. BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.
THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth ; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Return from Europe of the Bombay favourites.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, 8TH Oct.

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE

OF THE RENOWNED AND ONLY

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

THE PURVEYORS OF FOOTLIGHT PLEASANTRIES.

The following brilliant Programme will be presented.

PART I.

OUR SOCIAL GATHERING!

Miss F. St. CLAIR will preside at the Pianoforte.

Bones:— Mr. R. NISH. Interlocutress:— Miss N. HARLEY. Tambo:— Mr. T. HUDSON.

Overture....." Once More"....COMPANY.
Ballad....." Take me home Barney"...Miss N. HARLEY.
Humorette....." Did he get there"....Mr. R. NISH.
Cavativa....." I'll follow thee".....Miss BLANCHE GERARD.
Irish Refrain (With Dance).." I know that face well".....Mr. T. C. CALLAGHAN.
Whimsicette....." I dreamt that I was dreaming".....Mr. T. HUDSON.
Vocal Waltz....." Wait till the tide comes in".....Miss ADA WALKER.

To conclude with

THE RIVAL WAITERS,

By Messrs. HUDSON, NISH, and CALLAGHAN.

INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES ONLY.

PART II.

PIANOFORTE SELECTION .....Miss F. St. CLAIR.

HUDSON'S GROTESQUE ORIGINALITY

We drew his Club money this Morning, &c.
Miss BLANCHE GERARD will sing "The Boy I meet in Killarney."

MR. SYDNEY COLVILLE
In his protean entertainment "People I have met."

Messrs. HUDSON & NISH
In their Original GASCOLOPSICALTRANSMOGRIPHICATIONS.

MISS NELLIE HARLEY
In her pleasing Serio-Vocalisation "My Little State."
And Now Comes

MONS. PROVO (THE MARVEL)
In his wonderful Performance.

MISS ADA WALKER
Australia's Soprano will sing the descriptive Song "The Prima Donna."

The above Gigantic Bill will terminate with a

MATRIMONIAL BLISS.

Charles Babbs.....MR. R. NISH.
Louiso Babbs.....Miss L. LINTON.
Amarantha Bibbs.....MR. SYDNEY COLVILLE.
Barnaby Bibbs .....MR. T. HUDSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

NOTICE—This Programme is subject to slight alteration.
PORTALS to the gay and festive scene thrown open regardless of expense at 8-15.
HILARITY begins 9 p.m. sharp. Carriages at 11 O'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Dress Circle and Family Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit and Gallery, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half Price to Family Stalls and Gallery only.
Box Plan and Reserved Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

THOS. P. HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS

AND

HIPPODROME OF PERFORMING ANIMALS.

EVERY NIGHT, at 9 p. m.

IN THE MAMMOTH PAVILION.

ON THE ESPLANADE, OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

GREATEST ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON.

Talented Gymnasts, Acrobats, Jugglers, Equestrians, Comical Manœuvres of Trained Horses, Dogs, and Monkeys.

FUN! FUN!! BY THE CLOWNS.

RATES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Tram Cars will run after the Performance.

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT at 9 p. m.

[illegible]

EVERY SATURDAY, at 3-30 p. m.

TO ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE AND MAURITIUS.

FIRST CLASS steamer "BREMA," 1,205 tons register, Capt. Alfred Out, will LEAVE BOMBAY for the above ports, on or about the 17th instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to ISSA THAVER.

Khoja Mholla, 7th October, 1890.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED VERIFIER of Railway Stores for a period of about 4 months. Applicants to state qualifications, salary expected, and how soon they can enter on duties. Applications will be received by the AUDITOR, Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar, till forenoon of 25th October, 1890.

COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS.

ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM.

CONTAINS NO OPIATE.

EXCLUSIVELY VEGETABLE,

AGREEABLY PALATABLE,

CONFIDENTLY RELIABLE.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of HAMALAGE for pressing Bales, Best steel Hoops and New Gunnies for the following Factories of the company during the coming Cotton season.

Tuticorin	(steel Hoops and Gunnies)	
Oomrawuttee	(do.	)
Bhownuggur	(do.	)
Dhoolia	(steel Hoops only)	
Jalgaon	(do.	)

Tenders may be submitted for all places together or for each place separately. Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company No. 5, Marine Street. Tenders will be received upto 4 p.m. of the 14th October, 1890. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th October, 1890.

NOTICE.

IN COMPLIANCE with the wish expressed in many quarters to reimburse by Public Subscriptions, partly or in whole the heavy costs incurred in course of a Public Controversy by the Editor and Proprietor of the "Rast Goftar" in the recent protracted Libel Case, such of their friends and admirers as may be willing to subscribe are requested to send their contributions to any of the following Gentlemen, who have formed themselves into a small Committee for the purpose of Collecting and receiving Subscriptions.

K. M. HEERAMANECK, Esq.
DR. COWASJEE PESTONJEE.
SURG.-MAJOR K. R. KIRTIKAR.
FURDUNJEE M. BANAJEE, sq.
H. D. SETTNA, Esq.
MADHOWDASS RAGHOONATHDASS, Esq.
C. S. DEVITRI, Esq.

NOTICE.

TWO CURRENCY NOTES made over to the Police on the 6th instant. Any person claiming them to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 7th October, 1890

MACHINERY.

REVISED ESTIMATES.

FOR

HODGART'S Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000. I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic Plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay..

LETTS'S DIARIES

LETTS'S DIARIES

at Annas 9 per Shilling

MORENAS AND CO.

15, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer SINGAPORE Captain G. PARODI are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on 7th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

R. PESEIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th Oct. 1890.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AS the EUROPE MAILS now leave on SATURDAYS, CLOSING at noon, and this is likely to cause great pressure of work on Mail days, it is requested by the undersigned BANKS that BILLS shall be DELIVERED and PARTICULARS of DRAFTS required be furnished not later than FRIDAY.

Bombay, 25th September, 1890.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
THE AGRA BANK, LD.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.
THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THIS COMPANY'S TRAINS now run to and from the G. I. P. Railway Station at Poona, and there is no longer any occasion for through Passengers to drive between the Poona and Ghorpuri Stations.

JAMES CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, October 4, 1890.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

STABLE REMOVED.

MR. ALI BIN AMER, the well-known Importer and Dealer of Arab and Persian Horses, begs to inform the Public that he has REMOVED his STABLE from Bellasis Junction Road to RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA. Gentlemen and Officers are cordially invited to visit his Stable, as there are many High Caste Arab Horses consisting of Racers, Charges, Hunters, Galloways, and Ponies well worth inspection.

Also some First class fresh shipment of real Budwin Horses are expected here weekly by every Mail Steamer arriving from Busreh.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited, on behalf of the Government of India, for the CONSTRUCTION of a DAM and for certain other works in connection with the CONSTRUCTION of a WET BASIN in H. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

Plans and the site of the proposed work may be inspected, and particulars of the work, Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract and Specification (Rs. 3) obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer of the work, Bombay Dockyard, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, SATURDAY, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned at the above address until 12 noon on Saturday 11th October 1890, when they will be opened. A deposit of Rs. 3,000 earnest money, in currency notes, must accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. This sum will be forfeited, in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall refuse to sign and complete the Contract, Documents and Agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of India, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

This cancels previous advertisements calling for Tenders for the DAM only.

G. M. PORTER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, Bombay.

Bombay, Dockyard, 12th September 1890.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited on behalf of the Government of India for DEEPENING the DUNCAN DOCK in Her Majesty's Dockyard, Bombay.

Plans of the Dock and the Dock itself may be inspected and Contract papers, Rs. 3 each, obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer., Dockyard Division, between 11 and 5 daily, Saturdays excepted.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned at the above address until 12 noon on SATURDAY, 25th no Tender will be considered. This sum will be forfeited, in case after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall refuse to sign and complete the contract; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of India who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. M. PORTER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, Bombay.

Bombay, Dockyard, 24th September, 1890.

In the Matter of the "Honourable BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY Trust Settlement, 1872."

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I (whilom NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY) the only son of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Esquire, C.S.I., late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, deceased, pursuant to the provision in that behalf contained in the above Trust Settlement, and as the person entitled thereunder to the Residue of the annual income of the Trust property have as from the 13th day of September, 1890, assumed and taken upon myself and intend to use in all deeds and writings signed, and to be signed, by me and on all other occasions the name of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy alone in lieu and stead of Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy heretofore used by me, and I do hereby expressly authorise and require all and every persons and person, bodies, politic and Corporate and whomsoever it may concern to refer to my name, at all times to designate, describe and address me by the name "Byramjee Jeejeebhoy" and by that name only. In witness whereof I, the said declarant, have hereunto set my hand at Bombay this 1st day of October, in the Christian Year 1890.

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
now
BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Signed and delivered at Bombay aforesaid this 1st day of October, 1890 in the presence of

HORMUSJEE SHAPURJI, J. P.,

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Lalal Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th October, 1890, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz:—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1890.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

TAPIDASS VURJDASS AND CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd September 1890.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 1st to Wednesday, the 8th October, 1890, both days inclusive.)

ARMY CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from manufacturers for the supply of the following stores, more or less as may be required for the year 1893-94:—

Cloth Dark Green White list	Yds	7,300
" " Blue	"	4,500
" Cavalry Grey Coarse	"	200
" Grey Mixture Cossack (for great Coats)	"	7,500
Flannel Grey 54" wide	"	5,400
Serge, blue, ordinary	"	32,200
Serge Dark Green "	"	7,000

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rs. 500 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5. Any person whose tender may be accepted, will be required to execute a bond and to give security in Government Promissory Notes or cash for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.

6. Any further information required may be obtained, and patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on TUESDAY, the 4th November, 1890, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Alipore, the 16th August, 1890.

HAND BOOK

OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa Kantha together with appendixes and a copious index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of every Valuable Landed Property situate at Jugjeevan Keeka Street, near Goolalwady.

Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 o'clock p.m. on the above premises by order of Bai Khurshedbai, widow and administratrix of the property and credits of the late Pallonjee Pestonjee Jao, and Goolbai, wife of Khursedjee Cowasjee, and on account and risk of Bai Parwatibai and Jumnabai, widows of Thucker Dewjee Heerjee, by virtue of a Power of sale vested by the indenture of mortgage dated the 21st day of May, 1887.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage and tenements, hereditaments, and premises, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Jugjeewan Kika Street, Without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Mandvee containing by admeasurement 214 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1111, and new No. 8281, old Survey No. 2740, and new survey No. 703, and bounded as follows on or towards the east by Jamlee Mohola Mosque, on or towards the west by Jugjeewan Kika Street, aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Bhagoobai, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhunsalee Vithuldas Narotumdas and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 5817, and Street No. 165 to 175.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Thakardas Dharamsi and Cama, solicitors for the Vendors or to the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

Bombay, 8th October, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, (In Liquidation.)

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and CO., auctioneers will sell by public Auction on the Factory premises of the above Company, in one Lot on THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of October, 1890 at 4 p m; the following property by order of Charles Agnew Turner, Esquire, Official Liquidator of the above Company in pursuance of the powers given to him under a Judge's order dated 11th day of September, 1890.

FIRSTLY.—All the right, title and interest of the above Company in the leasehold premises situate, lying and being on the South side of the Baboola Tank Road, in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1890 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No.—, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 151, and bounded on the east by the said Baboola Tank, on the west by the Coach Factory of J. A. B. De Souza and Sons, on the north by the said Baboola Tank Road, and on the South by the property of Banoo Shaik and Haloo Meya Jitekor for the unexpired residue of a term of 8 years granted by an Indenture of Lease dated the 4th day of December, 1884, made between Beg Mahomed Abdool Rehman the owner of the said premises of the one part and Ardeshir Bezanjee Soortee of the other part, and subject to the covenants and conditions therein contained and the Lessee part to be observed and performed.

SECONDLY.—Three Ice machines complete plant on ammonia principle capable of producing nine tons of Ice per day or thereabouts one Shank's engine of 16 H. P., one steam double acting pump, one donkey engine of 6 H. P., two boilers one of 35 H. P. and one of 21 H. P., small donkey by Ballic, shafting, gear, &c., a lot of mechanical tools, vice, bench, one drilling machine, spare fittings, spanner, &c., leather belting, chemicals alkalides in process, and in reserve, three water tanks, one condensing apparatus to produce crystal Ice, office furniture, Ice safes to store ice, spare worms of condensers &c., The whole in efficient working order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Attorneys for the above named official Liquidator, in National Bank Building, Rampart Row, or to the undersigned at their office in Forbes Street.—Dated this 23rd day September, 1890

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF NANABHOY BOMANJEE STREET FORT.

Under instructions from Bai Dinbai, widow and administratrix of the late Mr. Dosabhoy Cursetjee Waccha, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nawazbai, wife of Shapurjee Rustomjee Ayrton, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 30th day October, 1890, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the following property:—

All that piece of land registered by the Collector of land revenue under New No. 3321, with the dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 6769 situate on the south side of Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty six and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalia, on the west by the property of Khaikhosrao Rustomjee Sett, on the north by the said Nanabhoy Bomonjee Street, and on the south by the property of Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistry, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Bai Navazbai, wife of Shapurjee Rustomjee Ayrton and her tenants,

For conditions of sale and other information apply to the auctioneers or to Messrs. Ardasir, Hurmusjee, and Dinshaw Attorneys for the Vendor.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 8th October, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF RED DELHI RAPESEED.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction, at Broach Street, Dana Bunder, in warehouses No. 83, by order of Mooltani Samutmull Ghellamull, and on account and at the risk of Marvaree Toolsiram Musodilal.—

25 tons red Delhi rapeseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Market Lines, next to the Salvation Hall, Boree Bunder, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, a sweet toned Cottage piano very little used &c., the property of Lieutenant Y. PENSTONE, of the Grand Arsenal.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SEWREE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Nundram Meghraj and Girdhar lass Rungoomull, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Joshi Bhimjee Harriram, of the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:

All that piece of fazendari land, together with the buildings, dwelling-houses, chawls, and other erections standing thereon, admeasuring 2,829 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 91, new Survey No. 1-2111 (the remaining portion bearing no number), situate at Sewree, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a private passage of Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, separating the said piece of land from the property of the Jubilee Mill Co., Ld., on the west by the property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the north by a private passage belonging to the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, separating the said piece of land from the property of the Bombay National Mill Manufacturing Co., Limited, and on the south partly by property in the occupation of the mortgagor, Joshi Bhimjee Harriram, and partly by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Attorneys to the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF A MOIETY OR HALF SHARE IN A LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Ebrahim Alladin, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mayajee Girjajee and Syajee Girgajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 7th day of August, 1889.

All that the moiety or equal half part of the piece or parcel of pension and tax ground of the oart of Plantation together with one-fourth part of the house and premises standing thereon, situate at Mahim, near Shrigotty in the Registration district of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 150, but now under Ward No. 5533, and Street No. 9, the land of the whole oart admeasuring 1598 square yards or thereabouts, and the moietes thereof admeasuring 799 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 389, and bounded on the east by the batty field of Bhawoo Trimbuck, on the west by the Oart of Sorabjee Merwanjee, on the north by the property of Dewjee Dhoolajee and on the south by the property formerly of Ruvoobai, wife of Bhiwa Luxuman Cabunker, but now of Dugroo Bheewa Cabunker.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parell, Gas works, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, D. B. B. L. gun, Singer's Sewing Machine as stand, photographic camera, bronze table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamp, choice garden plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of J. WHITE, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES, GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, close to R. Ditmar's Lamp Depot on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. and following days at 1 p.m. each day, a surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. Favre, Leuba and Co., consisting of wall clocks and time-pieces, table clocks and time-pieces, French gilt clocks, marble clocks, regulator and fancy clocks, carriage clocks and time-pieces, marine chronometers &c., &c.

Gold Jewellery, consisting of bracelets, brooches, earrings, chains, plain and jewelled ring, charms, necklets, pencils, tooth and ear picks, signet rings, sleeve links, studs and solitaires, jewelled and plain scarf rings, jewelled and plain ladies' lockets, gentlemen's lockets, &c.

Silver jewellery, consisting of bracelets, necklets, charms, brooches, studs, solitaires and sleeve links, charms, match boxes, cigarette and card cases, &c.

Gold, silver, and metal watches, electro-plated ware, binoculars, telescopes, mathematical instruments, alluminium pencils, nickel charms, &c.

Detailed catalogues are published, and the property will be on view a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 8th October, 1890.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE GORDON SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

Under instructions from the Directors of the Gordon Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Mill premises, at Mahaluxmee, the property of the above named Company in one lot consisting of two pieces of leasehold land together admeasuring about 70,308 square yards, of which one piece admeasuring about 47,365 square yards, will be sold subject to a monthly rental of Rs. 500, and the other admeasuring about 22,943 square yards to a monthly rent of Rs. 100, with the reservoirs and all the buildings (remaining undestroyed from the late fire) standing thereon together with the New and Old Engines, the new and old Boilers and the blow-room machinery and reels and tools in the machanic shop, &c.

Full particulars of the above property together with the condition of sale can be obtained at the office of the Agents, No. 6, Hornby Road, or at the office of Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, Solicitors or at the rooms of the undersigned auctioneers.

Inspection of the property can be had on application to the Agents or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Trimbuck Jeena, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Messrs. Remtoola Jaitha and Co., furniture dealers the whole of their stock-in-trade, consisting of teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, first-rate oleographs, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, flower vases, table ornaments, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit convenience of purchasers, and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

At 1-30 p.m.

1 Strong-made victoria or the removable coach box in a very good order.
1 Strong grey Arab horse, 14-3 9 year old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Second-hand palanquin office Shigram.
1 Chestnut Arab galloway, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Grey Australian mare, 14¼ high, good for saddle and across country.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

POLO PONIES FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th October, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the polo ground.

About 30 best polo ponies.

For catalogues apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE MODY AY IMPERIAL ESTATE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Messrs. Dwarkadass Chotallal and Co., and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Canjee Jaitha, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Port Trust Estate, at Mody Bay, containing by admeasurement 355 5-9 square yards or thereabout, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by vacant ground, on or towards the south by Goa Street, on or towards the east by Frere Road, and on or towards the west by vacant ground in the possession of the Trustees, which said premises were assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8180, and are situated in the registration sub-district of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 8th October, 1890.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	$8,168,062·50
RESERVE FUND.....	$5,482,127·20
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$8,168,062·50

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq. | B. Layton, Esq.
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W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—T. JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok.	Hongkong.	Shanghai.
Batavia.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Bombay.	Hollo.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Foochow.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Peking.	New York.	Yokohama.
	Hamburg.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 588,075.

REST ..... „ 215,333.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£466,500
RESERVE FUND.....	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL..... £3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 103 Military Messes and twenty-five Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
SACCONE & Co.	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumar.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

TIVOLI BEER.

"NON PLUS ULTRA," EAGLE BRAND,

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

IS

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 905
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12	5 pr. ct.	155
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	435
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	58
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	600
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	670
BombayCotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	355xd
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	855
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	880
Connaught Mills	680	500	500	Rs. 25	510
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	555
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430xd
David Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	725
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	410xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	790xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	400
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	715
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	975
Indian Manfg.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	890xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	515
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	230
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	755
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	545
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	630
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	555
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	160
Lukmidasspinning &Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	825
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,127½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	87½
Mcrarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	1,610
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	610
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,030
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
SholaporeMills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,325
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	575
wadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	220
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	622½xd
QueenMills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	630

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	750
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	220
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385x1
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	525
Broul's Chawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	390
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg.					
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	165
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,025xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	280	500	all	20	500xd
Hemgoil Press	450	450	500	30	450
Co., Ld.	750	100	all	..	165
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	410xd.
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	70
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	415xd
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	150xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	87½xd
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy(Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	200
Volkart	..	1,000		Rs. 80	620

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	£18 ..	£18	..	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	£1,000	200	200	10	220
	750	150	150	7½	160
BackBayBaths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	87
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	39
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay &Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,480
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	870
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	810
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	180
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer &Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 cxd
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	220
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	70
apierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	360
Prince of WalesFireIn.	250	18,000	1,000	N Dvd	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	60
Soundly & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	70
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	1,000
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	90
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	12
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	17

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 21-3	
China Leaf	„ 21-2	
Pehin Bar Gold, New	„ 20	nom.
Do. Old	„ 20-2	„
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 20-14	
English Sovereigns	„ 13	
Do. Dragons	„ 12-14	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 106-7	
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	„ 106-10	
Spoon Silver	„ 105	nom.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Hudson's Surprise Party, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, 3 p. m.
Sale of Imperial Ice Manufacturing Factory, 4 p.m.
Principal Wordsworth's Testimonial Meeting, University Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Sunday School Union, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 5-30 p. m.
Football, Y. M. C. A., Cooperage, 5 p. m.
Sale of the Gordon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld. Polo Tournament.
Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Karagola arrived yesterday from Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Fathey Islam (schooner), for Damaun ; Bormida (s), Hongkong ; and Busheer (s), Marmugoa-&c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kilwa and the s. s. Brema, entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except for Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 7-50 p.m. to-day, the 8th instant.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Gopalrao Sirdar, of Indore, arrived here on Monday last, and has taken up his residence, in a bungalow, at Warden Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s. s. Clyde, will be closed at the General Post Office on Thursday, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to be in attendance at the High Court this morning, at 10 o'clock.

A FIRE AT PAREL.—A fire broke out at the Queen Mill, Parel. Agents Messrs. Heeramaneck and Co., at 7-15 p.m. last night. All the fire-brigades were present, and with a good supply of water, the fire was extinguished by 7-45. The damage was trifling.

THEFT AT SHINDI LANE.—Garawn Bala, residing at Shindi Lane, reports that on the night of the 5th instant, a small wooden box, containing Rs. 17 in cash, was stolen from his premises. The box was subsequently found broken open and lying in 2nd Carpenter Street, *minus* its contents.

THE POONA FOX-HOUNDS.—The Poona Fox-Hounds go to the Southern Presidency. That veteran sportsman Mr. Ali Abdulla has purchased the lot for Rs. 1,625 for Hyderabad lovers of the hunt. Each hound was consequently valued at little over Rs. 62, there being sixteen couples in all in first-rate condition.—*Observer.*

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Wilson charged Dhondoo Govind, with importing a bottle of country liquor from Tannah to Dadur on Monday last, without permission from the Collector of Customs and Abkari. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was convicted, and fined Rs. 8.

BOMBAY SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—Dr. Philips, the recently appointed general secretary for the Sunday School Union of India, is expected to arrive in Bombay about the 18th or 20th November. It is intended then to revive in a truly practical shape the Bombay S. S. Union, and with this object in view a meeting will be held at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, this evening, at half-past 5 o'clock.

A MOTHER BRANDING HER SON.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged a woman, named Bunnoobee, before Mr. Richardson, with causing hurt to her son, Abdool Cadur, a lad, aged 8 years, by branding him with a heated pair of iron tongs, on the soles of his feet, legs, neck, lip, and one of his arms, on Friday last, the 3rd instant. The boy, it appears, was very disobedient, and frequently played truant instead of going to school when he was sent there ; consequently the mother, the accused, adopted the course she had taken, for which she expressed her sorrow. The Magistrate convicted Bunnoobee, and sentenced her to four days' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

A TRIPLE CHARGE.—Inspector Cobb yesterday, charged a notorious character, named Sayana Bhoomdoo, against whom there appeared a register of two previous convictions, before Mr. Richardson, at the Girgaum Police Court, upon three separate charges of theft of two *sarrees* and a *dhotur*, of the collective value of Rs. 7, the property of Bhayabai and Luxmee, women, and one Nursey Venkatee, from their residence in Cammateepoora, on the 30th ultimo, and on the 5th instant. The accused was arrested by a neighbour, while he was making off with the *sarree* of Luxmee which was left out to dry in the verandah of her house, and handed him over to the police, who, upon making further enquiries, recovered the other *sarree* and *dhotur* which were found in the possession of a Marwarree to whom the accused had pledged the articles. Sayana Bhoomdoo was convicted upon three charges and sentenced him to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT FROM BOARDSHIP.—Mahomed Bharassee, a *kalassee*, on board the s. s. Clyde, was placed before Mr. Cooper yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Constable Moore, charged with being found in possession of eight cakes of Windsor soap, valued at Rs. 2, reasonably suspected to have been stolen. William Young, the head waiter of the s.s. Clyde, deposed to the cakes being the property of the company. At about nine o'clock yesterday morning the quarter-master of the vessel drew the attention of the head-waiter to the box of the accused, in which the soap was found concealed, under a quantity of cotton, and a tin box full of coppers. Prisoner made a statement that he received the Windsor soap from the steward of the s. s. Ballarat previous to his engagement on the s. s. Clyde. As several of the seamen on board had expressed their astonishment on several occasions at missing their cakes of soap, this circumstance was immediately reported to the steward and chief officer in charge of the ship, who directed the prosecution of the *kalasee*. Prisoner failing to assign any other reason as to how the soap came into his possession was convicted and fined Rs. 7.

A YOUNG THIEF.—At the instance of Mr. George Hepworth, a mechanical engineer in the Bombay Port Trust, Dewoo Govind, a Surtee lad, was charged with theft of wearing apparel and cash, aggregating in value and amount to Rs. 6-6-6. The complainant, a resident on the Colaba Causeway, engaged the services of the boy on a good recommendation on the 2nd instant. On Sunday evening last Mr. Hepworth could not find his purse, which contained Rs. 3-6-6, on opening his cupboard in which he had left his keys. The wearing apparel appears to have been stolen since the boy's employment. On the complainant ascertaining that the youth had left his services on the 1st of October, the police were apprised of his disappearance, and the strong suspicions entertained regarding the circumstances under which he discontinued his services without informing his employer. As Mr. Hepworth was passing along the Colaba Causeway he unexpectedly met Dewoo, whom he handed over to the police, through whose investigations his property was recovered. The youthful delinquent on being placed before Mr. Cooper yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, pleaded guilty, and appealed to the Court for mercy. Mr. Hepworth requested the Magistrate to deal leniently with the boy. Govind was convicted, and sentenced to receive seven strokes with the rattan.

LAYING THE BLAME ON ANOTHER.—Soonderjee Khemjee, a ghee merchant, was taken by surprise on opening his shop, in Meerza Street, early on the morning of the 30th ultimo, at seeing a strange person within, for the presence of whom he could assign no reason at the time, and was unable to ascertain how the intruder had effected an entrance. On the unknown person being arrested he gave his name as Runchore Jairam, and asserted that he had been deputed by his master to procure some tins of ghee. As the complainant found two tins, of the value of Rs. 38, missing enquiries were immediately set on foot, and as Jairam's statement turned out to be false he was taken into custody. The prisoner, on finding himself beyond escape, implicated two others who had actuated him to the commission of the offence. One was a shopkeeper, named Tarachund, living at Bholeshwar. On the police searching the premises of Tarachund the missing tins were come upon at the back of the shop. Ranchore Jairam was yesterday charged on remand before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, with house-breaking and theft by Inspector Hack, and stated in defence that he was only sitting in the shop, while the other two persons carried away the tins. Prisoner, who did not wish to produce evidence for his defence, was convicted, and sent to the Common Jail to undergo six months' hard labour. A warrant of arrest has been issued against Tarachund, who is reasonably believed to have absconded to Bhownugger.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

NAVALCHAND GOLAJEE VS. LIEUT COLONEL J. L. FAGAN

THE plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 1,500, the balance due on a promissory note executed by the defendant on the 15th May 1888, bearing interest at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per cent. per month. Mr. Chitty, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Diksit, appeared for the plaintiff ; but there was no appearance for the defendant. The latter had paid, on account of the note, Rs. 500, by three instalments ; and when pressed by the plaintiff, had put him off from time to time, and he ultimately left Bombay some eighteen months ago. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,500 with interest and costs.

EBRAHIMBHOY HASSUM AND ANOTHER VS. KURMALLIBHOY KHAKEEBHOY AND ANOTHER.

This suit was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 3,218-12, being the amount due on an adjusted account. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs. The latter had lent monies to the defendants, who carry on business in Bombay under the name of Kurmalli Khakeebhoy Pudumsey and Co. Since the accounts were adjusted on the 24th October 1889, the defendants had paid Rs. 1,000 on account of the debt. His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,218-15-6, with interest and costs.

THE CHINA MILLS VS. TARRACHUND LUCHMANDAS.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, for the plaintiffs, asked for a transfer of the case to the long-cause list. Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, on behalf of the defendant, consented ; and the case was accordingly transferred to the list of long causes.

C. A. TURNER VS. HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE HASSUM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff, the assignee of the estate of Hajee Mitha Cassum, who was adjudged an insolvent on the 21st June, 1889. The insolvents' firm acted as agents to the defendants, residents of Mysore, who at the date of the insolvency owed them Rs. 2,681-3-3. The first defendant had sent a telegram asking the court for a month's postponement on the ground of the death of the second defendant, Abdool Rehman. His lordship, however, allowed the case to proceed, and eventually passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 2,681-3-3, with interest and costs.

JEEVANDASSEBJEE SEWJEE VS GOCULDAS MADHAVJEE.

The plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 3,250, the balance due from defendant on an adjusted account. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshah, and Kanga, for the plaintiffs, said that his clients had lent defendant several sums of money, one of which was Rs. 10,000 for the payment of three calls on shares of the Kutch Mandvi Steam Navigation Company, standing in the defendant's name, the loans bearing interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. His lordship gave a decree for Rs. 3,250, in favour of the plaintiffs with interest and costs.

GOOLBA ANANDA AND OTHERS VS. RAMCHUNDRA WITTOBA.

Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, on behalf of the defendant, asked for a transfer of the case to the long-cause list, on the ground that his client wanted inspection of the promissory notes in the possession of the plaintiffs. The learned counsel urged that the suit was time-barred. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dyabhoy for the plaintiffs, objected to the application. After some discussion, his lordship ordered the case to be transferred to the long-cause list.

EDWIN HARRIS VS SORABJEE PESTONJEE.

This was a suit on a promissory note, dated Bombay, 14th April 1890, for £200, passed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff, the defendant agreeing to pay the amount to the plaintiff in England by a draft bill on the 2nd May. Mr. Lang, who appeared for the defendant, said that his client was not aware of the filing of the suit, but that on hearing of it, he remitted to the plaintiff two separate drafts of £100 each. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiff and consented to take a decree for the full amount, and to give credit for the drafts if received by the plaintiff. His lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest and costs, allowing credit for the draft, if received, at the rate of the day's exchange. Execution of the decree was to be stayed for six weeks.

CRICKET.

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETIC CLUB VS. THE FRERE CRICKET CLUB.

THIS match which was played between the above clubs on the Y. M. C. A. ground on the 4th instant, resulted in a win for the former by 34 runs.

The Y. M. C. A. captain, having won the toss, elected to bat, and sent in Wallick and McCarthy to face the bowling of Hildreth and Pitcher. At 19 McCarthy was caught in the slips off Hildreth, (1 for 19). Winckler then followed, and set to work at once. His hit to leg for six was undoubtedly the best of the day, but he would have got more had Wallick who had been playing a most careful game not been so fatigued. At 40 Winckler was caught behind the wickets by Kelly off Parrot, after making 14, (2 for 40). George then followed and played in his usual careful style. Wallick was shortly afterwards bowled by Hildreth for a well-played 33, amongst which were some brilliant cuts, (3 for 73). George was caught off the same bowler after making 21, amongst which was a fine drive for 5. The only other man that got into double figures was James who compiled 14 in pretty style, and the innings closed for 109.

At 4-30 p.m., the visitors went in for their innings and the only two men who got into double figures were Hildreth (19), and Mackinnon (12), the former of whom played in grand style his hits to leg being particularly noticed. Mackinnon who seemed rather at sea at first settled down latterly, and his drive for 5 was a very brilliant one indeed. But it must be said in fairness to the visitors that both the ground and the light were very much against them. It was at first thought that there would not be time enough to finish the match, but thanks to the good bowling of Winckler and James, the Y. M. C. A. were able to dispose of the last man just a minute before the call of time, for a total of 75 runs, and thus won the match by 34 runs.

The following are the scores :—

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETIC CLUB.

H. Wallick, c Roberts, b Hildreth	33
J. McCarthy, c Kelly, b Parrott	2
H. Winckler, b Hildreth	14
W. George, c Parrott, b Hildreth	21
H. Howard, b Pitcher	0
E. James, b Parrott	14
W. Mackeson, b Pitcher	1
E. Waller, c and b Hildreth	3
C. Brierly, c Kelly, b Parrott	3
E. F. Dunk, not out	6
E. Tittle, b Parrott	3
Extras	9
Total	109

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	C.
P. Hildreth	90	38	4	4
H. Pitcher	115	28	9	2
W. Parrott	47	26	2	4
A. Roberts	20	8	1	0

FRERE C. CLUB.

V. Roberts, c Mackeson, b Winckler	1
Kelly, c Brierly, b Winckler	1
Lohr, c McCarthy, b Winckler	9
P. Hildreth, c Substitute, b Winckler	19
Collett, b Mackeson	6
H Pitcher, b James	1
McKinnon, b Winckler	12
Parrott, c James b Winckler	3
A. Roberts, c George, b Winckler	7
J. Rote, c McCarthy, b James	1
A. Pitcher, not out	1
Extras	11
Total	75

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	N.
H. Winckler	62	36	1	7
E. James	80	19	7	2
W. Mackeson	20	9	1	1

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Clan Graham, in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE Emperor William consented to stand as godfather to the first boy born in Heligoland after its transfer to Germany. The fortunate infant, from his ninth year onward, will be brought up and educated by a well-to-do Mecklenburg family. To the father of the lucky child, three schoolboys at Forbach, in Alsace, have sent a letter containing their congratulations and a number of rare and valuable postage-stamps.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following alterations and additions to the prospectus of the Association for 1890, have been made :—

I. In Match I. The Kolhapur Cup, after "Time" for "3 minutes" read :—

One minute.

II. In Match LXVIII. The Kolhapur Cup after "Time" for "3 minutes" read :—

One Minute,

and for 3 minutes 15 seconds, read :—

One minute fifteen seconds.

III. In Match LXVI. The Champions Contest, page 97, line 30, dele from "which" to "XXXIV."

IV. In Match XLVIII. The Champion Contest, page 81, line 19, dele from "which" to "XV."

V. In Match XLII, page 73, line 23 for "10 men" read :—

Ten Privates.

VI. In Match LXIII, page 93, line H for "Ten men" read :—

Ten Sepoys.

VII. In Match LXVII, page 98, after "seventeen" prizes Rs. 350 insert :—

The scores made in this Match count towards H. E. the Viceroy's Medals.

VIII. In Match LXIX, page 100, lines 7 and 8, dele from "The" to "Medals."

IX. Match LXX, page, 100 lines 16 and 17 dele from, "The" to "Medals."

X. Match LXXII, page 102, line 7, dele "Standing or," line 8, dele "100 and" and after 500 insert :—

and 600.

Line 9 dele from "7" to "standing."

Line 18 dele "400 and," and after 500 insert :—

and 600.

XI. After Match LVII. A new Match.

Match LVII. (a)

THE "DIANA"

Open to Ladies only.

7 shots at 30 yards, and 7 shots at 100 yards (Winners of the Diana at previous Rifle Meetings handicapped 2 points.)

1st Prize.

Rupees 100. Presented by H. E. Sir George R. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, and the Silver Medal of the Bo. P. Rifle Association.

2nd Prize.

(If not less than six competitors.)

A silver card case, and the Bronze Medal of the Bo. P. Rifle Association.

Entrance.	Rs. 10
Target.	Bulls eye 4" diameter.
	Centre 8" "
	Magpie 16" "
	Outer 24" "
Position.	Any, provided no artificial rest be used for the Rifle.
H. P. A. S.	70.
Rifle.	Any.

Match XXXVIII. Napier Memorial Challenge Shield. Page 70, Line 4, dele "India" and substitute "The Bombay Presidency."

Match I. Harding Competition, after Rifle insert :—

Or Carbine.

Match II. Squad Trial Stakes, after Rifle insert :—

Or Carbine.

Match IV. The Inter-Company Cup, after Rifle insert :—

Or Carbine.

In Matches, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, after "Rifle, M. H. S. and S. C." add

and M. H. C.

Match LXIII. (a) Page 95, The Napier Memorial Challenge Shield.

After "Open to teams of 8 (of any)" dele Native.

C. E. PARKER-JERVIS, Major,
Hon. Secy. Bom. Pres. R. A.

With reference to bye-laws 5 and 6 of the prospectus. It is only necessary that there shall be one officer in the butts to four targets, and one officer at the four firing points.

By Order of Council,
C. E. PARKER-JERVIS, Major,
Hon. Sec. Bom. Pres. Rifle Assoc.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Italian steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain C. Gavazzo, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Colombo with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Marmugoa, &c, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. F G Pereira, Mr Solomon Hamin, and four others and two deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karachi via Kathiawar coast with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Carleton, Miss Pennock, Mr G Gellamgka, Miss Whitehouse, and 712 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Graham	911	Worfolk	B	F Muir & Co.
„ Sculptor	850	Cronin	C	B and P S N Co
„ C. Macdonald	716	Rule	D	F Muir & Co.
„ Labourd o nnais	1274	Schmitz	F	M Maritimes Co.
„ Brema	1205	Ott	K	Glade & Co
„ Kilwa	231	Nacoda	M	Ebji Shewji

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Lawada	2140	Russell	1	B I S N Co
„ Roumania	2207	Laird	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ Bormida	1498	G. Vazzo	4	F Bozzoni
„ Clyde	1098	Parfitt	5	P & O S N Co
„ Colaba	1070	Houghton	6	B I S N Co
„ Busheer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co
„ Oriental	939	Forbes	10	B I S N Co
„ Kt. of Saint John	2248	Bevis	12	K Nixon & Co
„ Nyanza	1421	Simons	15	Ebji Shewji

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Oct 1.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Fathey Islam (scr).	Nacoda	Damaun.
	Bormida (s)	Gavazzo	Hongkong.
	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmugoa, &c.

The steamer Karagola, Captain Tice, obtained her por clearance yesterday for K. Coast and Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Ganges, for London, &c.
„ Clyde, for China, &c.
„ Sculptor, for Jeddah, &c.

CALCUTTA.

Sept.
ARRIVAL.
2 Mira ..... Jeffery ..... Liverpool, Aug 31.
DEPARTURES.
Oct. 2.—Steamers Astronomer, Mombassa and Chanda, and ship Dundrennan.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roumania s—25 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee ; 28 bales wool, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Labourdonnais s—3 cwts sandalwood chip, Nowrojee Framjee.

Kerbella s—3,200 cwts crushed bones, Croft, Wells and Co.

Ganges s—22 bales skin and hides, P Damjee ; 6 bales skin, P H Abdoolcader ; 6 bales skin, C Rajubally ; 28 cwts heerabole, A Mowjee ; 36 bales goat and ship skin, Ewart Latham and Co : 17 bales goat-skin, Cassum Essa and Co ; 105 cwts gum, Sewjee Ramjee ;155 cwts olive seed, J Vurdheman and Co; 2,061 cwts castorseed, Beyts, Craig and Co ; 14 bales skin, C Jooma and Co ; 17 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co ; 36 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co ; 19 bales skin, Esmall Gangjee and Co ; 18 cwts fishmaws, V Hajee ; 12½ cwts ivory, E Tassiance and Co; 9 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee ; 179 bales hides and skin and 21 cwts India-rubber, N Cullianjee ; 3 bales woolen carpets, Sorabshah and Co ; 25 bales skin, S Mooloobhoy and Co ; 61 cwts gum, &c., and 6 cases cardamomseed, C Chuterbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St John s—100 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 700 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Graham s—200 cwts popyseed, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Roumania s—300 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lawada s—379 bales cotton, R Luchmondas ; 80 bales cotton, B Hurdyal.

FOR H

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

NOTICE.—Our New Stock of Kioto Tea Pots, Sugar Basins, &c., to hand to-day, those who have registered their orders please apply sharp.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazillian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Meadow St, Fort, (opposite Soundy and Co).

ANSONIA CLOCK CO.'S new Consignment of CLOCKS in great variety suitable for Drawing, Dining and Office rooms, Travelling, &c., none can compete in Cheapness of their prices and great reduction will be allowed to wholesale purchasers. JEHANGEER C. COWASJEE Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadow Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

MESS PRESIDENTS should order at least 1 box of "Minnesota prize-taker" Potatoes. 35 seers net in a box at Rs. 7-4 at any Railway station in the Bombay Presidency. Address, The BERENAG TEA Co., Kumaon, N.-W. P.

MAGIC LANTERN, with powerful Condensing Lenses. Reduced to Rs. 50 and Rs. 65, each. A large Stock of Slides of various subjects. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED CHEAP, a 2nd hand TRICYCLE or SAFETY BICYCLE of latest make, complete with accessories in perfect order. Apply with full particular to NOWSHIRWANJEE COWASJEE, Indore, Central India.

LOST.—On the 7th October 1890, ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 2182, of the Mofussil Company, Limited, standing, in the name of Mr. Manockjee Hormusjee Contractor, between Homjee Street and Rampart Row. Finder is requested to return it to the Mofussil Co., Ld.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 10,000 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, the most comfortable central and fashionable Hotel on the Hill is now OPEN. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

A & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co. Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY. Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND Co., Bombay.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J." care of this paper.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply, JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vira :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PIANOS and COLLARD and COLLARD'S PIANOS, a stock of these beautiful instruments, which are specially made for India, always on show at the appointed agents. Show-Rooms, 33, Rampart Row, S. ROSE and Co.

JUST RECEIVED, few Victoria Jubilee Hand ORGANS with 48 Steel Harmonium Reeds and with 12 Endless Tunes and Case complete, Rs. 120. Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

LADIES SUN UMBRELLAS.—Covered White or Buff Lined Green or Self-Over ribs, Stout Steel Frames, Good Natural Handles and Sticks. Rs. 4-8 CASH or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SCOTT AND CO., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NEW FURNITURE FOR OLD.

A BOTTLE OF DRUMMOND and Co.'s Furniture polish (as used in their well-known Bangalore Furniture manufactory) will make a whole Drawing room look like new.
Clearest instructions and all material with each bottle so that any one can use it.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
By post Rs. 1-8.

Send a post card to

DRUMMOND AND CO., Bangalore.
AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 Years in Practice.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on application at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.

STARLEY AND COMPANY,

COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

WALERS ! WALERS !! WALERS !!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to Messrs. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84. Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886. PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*.
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited.
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'S ADMIRALTY
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
13, MARINE STREET.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Waters are publicunder which "HUNYADI" part, they adopted a Label, com- Registered of selection, which *Aperient offered to the names of the word forms have now additional prising their Trade Mark consists of a*

RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES. Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of post.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

CHARLES & CO.,

TINSMITHS, COPPERSMITHS AND ELECTRO-PLATERS.

HEAD OFFICE: BYCULLA,

BRANCH OFFICE: MEDOW STREET, FORT.

CHARLES & Co., beg to inform Managers of Hotels, Messes, Clubs and the public in general that they undertake to Electroplate Household Articles. The services of an experienced hand have been secured.
In prices we defy competition.
A trial order solicited. Outstations orders will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES & Co.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,

9, APOLLO-BUNDER,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF MARBLE.

CAMPBELL TILE, and other materials for Marble polishing. Construction and decoration.

EXECUTE ANY WORK

in Sculpturing and decorative branches.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent lower in London yesterday at 94⅞, although the market rates of discount had declared ⅛, say to 4⅞ for short London Bills, and to 4⅞ for six months' sight Indian Bank paper. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. A decline of ⅛d. took place in the price of Bar Silver at 50⅜d. ; and Rupee Securities were one per cent. lower in each denomination at £82½ for Fours and £85⅜ for 4½ per cents. The price of Silver in New York was half a cent down at 111⅞. Demand Exchange on London was a quarter cent lower at 4·87.

The Exchange Banks' drawing rate on India, at 30 days' sight was put down to 1s. 6 15-16d. Indian Sterling Loan was ⅛ per cent. lower, at 105⅛. In Paris, French Rentes were ⅛ per cent. higher at 94 ; Exchange on London had advanced slightly at frcs. 25·32.

Bombay Linseed was 6d. per quarter lower, both on the spot and to arrive, being quoted 44s. 6d. per quarter ex-quay in both positions. Wheat was unchanged.

There was much less doing in Liverpool yesterday, the Cotton market having closed quiet, and Surats steady, the day's sales summing up only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 East Indian. Spot prices were quite unaltered ; and American Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

The price of spot Cotton in New York remained steady at 10⅜ cents ; but January Futures were 3 points higher at 10·29 cents The Receipts at the U. S. ports were heavy at 67,000 bales ; and the figures from the opening of the season compare as follows with those of the preceding two years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts.	67,000	54,000	39,000
Two days' do.	107,000	95,000	86,000
Since 1st Sept.	930,000	812,000	578,000

Our local market for the staple has remained quiet in tone to-day, at previous quotations ; but there has been more enquiry from local spinners ; and over 2,000 bales from stock are reported to have changed hands. Of these 500 bales were Julgaum at Rs. 164-70 ; and nearly equal quantities of Bengals at Rs. 160-70 ; and Karanja, at Rs. 185 ; the balance being made up of comparatively small parcels of Sheagaum, at Rs. 176 ; Nugger, at Rs. 169 ; Dhulia, at Rs. 147 ; Damergaum, at Rs. 175½ ; Dharwar, at Rs. 172-3 ; Tinnevelly, at Rs. 183½ ; Compta, at Rs. 165 ; and Veraval, at Rs. 140 per candy.

Wheat is unchanged in value, and transactions have been upon a small scale to-day, the tone of the market remaining quiet.

SEEDS have been in moderate request for export, and the price of Linseed has been put up half an anna, say to Rs. 6-5-6 to Rs. 6-8 in a steady market. Other kinds are quite unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	749	bales.
Wheat	14,931	cwt.
Linseed	8,185	"
Gingelly	2,812	"
Poppyseed	568	"
Castorseed	9,236	"

FREIGHTS.—Rates are not actually lower ; but there are hardly any takers of tonnage near at hand.

EXCHANGE opened weak at a considerable decline from last evening's quotations, and although 1s. 7d. for Bank Demand was available all day, at one time Credits were placed, for October delivery, at 1s. 7⅛d. A good deal of business again took place between Banks on the basis of 1s. 7d. for ready Demand, and 1s. 7⅛d. for November delivery, and Telegraphic for January Transfer was placed, at 1s. 7⅛d. Calcutta is reported very weak, with six months' sight Credits quoted at 1s. 7⅛d. ; but we closed rather steady here, Banks having been more willing sellers than buyers, especially for forward delivery. We quote :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6⅞d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 5-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 7 5-16d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	2·03¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at an advance of 1-16 per cent. in the cash price of Fours at 103½, which was also the closing rate ; for the next settlement, however, the quotation has remained at 103. For 4½ per cents. 105¾ is the nominal rate.

SHARES are very quiet, but prices generally are fairly steady at our quotations.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4⅜.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 6 5-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	94⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	94
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. "	85⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105½
Bar Silver	50⅜.

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, OCT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, left here this morning.

SUEZ, OCT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, left here yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES, OCT. 6.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, arrived here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 6.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

ADEN, OCT. 6.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, arrived here this evening from Bombay (1st inst.)

COLOMBO, OCT. 7.

French mail steamer Sydney, from China ; O. L. Orient, from London ; A. H. L. Melpomene, from China ; N. L. Dresden, from Australia ; and N. L. Bayern, from China, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Moulmein route to Siam right.
Line Bangkok-Saigon right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th October, 1890.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	9	15	4	53
Teheran	7	1	35	...	30
Suez	7	1	25	1	24

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., 7th October, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	28	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	24	...	1
" Madras	...	26	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 6.

10 p.m. ... 78·9

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7.

6 a.m. ... 77·3
10 a.m. ... 81·3
2 a.m. ... 83·6
4 p.m. ... 83·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MARKUR—October 7, at his Bungalow, at Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa Hill, Mr. Framji Cawasji Markur. His remains will be carried to the Tower of Silence this evening at 3 o'clock.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1890.

WE publish in another column the second of two letters on the Rutnagherry Khots question which respectively deal with the subject from the point of view of the Khots and of their tenants. The attention of Government may be called to the letter from Mr. Khare, which we publish to-day, not so much on account of the writer's close personal acquaintance with the Khoti tenure, but because of the fact that there would have been no need to write it if Government had recognized the advantage of taking the public into their confidence on the subject. We learn from independent sources that the continued reticence of the Government in regard to their intentions is doing mischief in the Rutnagherry district. Amongst the Khots the belief is becoming increasingly prevalent that Government contemplate some drastic measure which will materially change their status and will deprive them of rights acquired by prescription and secured to them by positive law. The tenants of the Khots, on the other hand, are encouraged by the absence of any authoritative declaration of the intentions of Government to believe that changes are impending which will place them in possession of new privileges. No formal and overt agitation is going on amongst them, and no objective gospel of spoliation, so far as we can hear, is being preached to them. But for all that they are persuading themselves that something is to be done for them which will enable them to enter freely and easily into the inheritance of their landlords. The occupancy tenants are hoping to be turned into dharekaris, that is to say, into tenants paying simply at survey rates, with unfettered rights of sale and transfer. The tenants at will are calculating upon occupancy rights being given to them, and upon much else being done for them at the cost of the Khots. The letter which we published yesterday from a correspondent writing in their interest gave expression in some degree to the aspirations of the ryots ; but we understand that much larger expectations prevail in the district than have found utterance in this communication. Government, we are persuaded, will see if they enquire into the state of feeling that prevails in Rutnagherry that whatever considerations of practical convenience may urge them to reticence, reasons much more clamant call upon them to indicate, at least in general terms, what they intend to do and what they intend not to do in disturbance of the settlement reached in the Khoti Act of 1880. Lord Reay, it is true, promised a deputation of Khots last year that that measure, which Government took care to proclaim to be a final settlement, should not be departed from.

If this promise stood alone, there would be less reason than there is for the anxiety that exists amongst the Khot proprietors. It is still reported here and there that though certain changes of procedure will be introduced by Resolution, the Act will not be interfered with. We can pretend to no knowledge of the intentions of Government on the subject ; but it needs no prophetic faculty to foresee that if they proceed by Resolution they will be bringing themselves within reach of grave practical difficulties and of much vexation to themselves and to other people. The mere rumour of an intention to deal by Resolution with the statutory rights of a class of proprietors who, if poor, are not wanting in the native passion for litigation, brings to memory what happened fifteen years ago, when scarcely fewer than a hundred Khots filed suits in the High Court in vindication of rights tampered with by the acts of the Executive. Upon that point we are reluctant to believe that the Government, strong as it happens to be for the moment in superior wisdom of the *a priori* kind, will despise the teachings of experience. We are debarred from entering freely into the multifarious intentions with which the Government are credited ; but the classes who, according as they expect to be the better or the worse for the coming changes, are preparing either to welcome or to deplore them, are under no such obligation to reticence, and if Government would take the trouble to inquire what is being said in Rutnagherry on the subject, they would see that they are doing themselves as well as the agriculturists of the Konkan a palpable disservice in keeping their counsel so very much to themselves. The Khots, for one thing, have made up their minds that Government contemplate imposing upon them the duties of revenue patels and village accountants. How far this has entered into the mind of Government no one knows ; but a dozen objections might be raised to it from the points of view of expediency and of equity, and they are being discussed in the homestead of every Khot below the Ghauts. If nothing of the kind is intended ; if no shifting of rights between the Khots and their tenants of any class is contemplated ; if nothing out of harmony with the "finality" of the settlement of 1880 has been projected, it would need few words from the Government to allay the anxieties of one class of the Konkan cultivators and to discourage the expectations of others. A good deal has been said about a Resolution in which Government have set out their inferences from a report made to them by a departmental committee which deliberated in privacy and far from the *locus in quo*. Neither Khot nor tenant was asked to give information to the committee, whose inquiries had all the impartiality which they could derive from being conducted in resolute independence of the persons and the localities affected. Independence of this kind has its disadvantages, however ; and these are accentuated when under the fostering influence of official reticence a crop of rumours springs up like that which has necessarily made the coming Khoti policy of the Government the subject rather of imagination than of sober estimate.

To criticise the intentions of the Government under such circumstances is like beating the air, and no responsible publicist would venture upon it. But silence is sometimes as fit a subject for criticism as speech itself, and Government ought to have more regard than they have yet shown to the harm which they are doing, to themselves as well as to others, by the persevering secrecy in which their intentions in this matter are veiled. To themselves as well as to others, because they stand credited to-day with large if ill-defined intentions threatening the rights of a substantial section of the community, for which no justification is yet forthcoming. It is surmised, indeed, that the increasing poverty of the population of the Rutnagherry Collectorate has had much to do with the resolve of Government to readjust the relations of the Khots to the administration on the one hand, and to the ryots on the other. It is known that one member of the Government, with a passion for abstract principles that has not yet succeeded in establishing a perfect *modus vivendi* with concrete fact, has resolutely set his face against an extension of the Deccan Agriculturists' Act to the Konkan ; and people are asking if a levelling down of so concrete an abnormality as the Khoti tenure to the more regular course of the Survey System has under the circumstances been suggested to Lord Harris as the best means of relieving the poverty of the district. Questions upon such a topic come more easily to the mind than answers, and we decline to endeavour to penetrate the veil which covers the designs of Government from view. The increasing poverty of the district is, however, a fact concerning which the Government of India, at all events, have not been reticent, and in such a fact Government would find ample claim to the approval of the public for any equitable measure of a really remedial kind that they might introduce. Two years ago, in the Resolution in which the Supreme Government exhibited the results of an inquiry into the condition of the various districts in India, they described Rutnagherry as the only district in the Konkan about which there need be anxiety. It has, we were told, a dense population and a severe landlord system, and the reports concerning it were despondent, one authority saying that one-fifth of the Ghaut cultivators for the most part could not get enough to allay hunger in the hot weather, and another saying that one-fourth could not. "They do not save," the Government of India reported ; "and seldom have an ornament of any kind, and ninety per cent. of them are in debt." Here we have something more than the suggestion of an economic starting point for legislation in the interests of the Konkan cultivators ; and if Government have found their motive for intervention in the increasing distress of the people they may be sure that outside criticism of their proposals will be at least sympathetic. But it has never yet been suggested that a misunderstanding of intentions, accompanied by unnecessary anxieties on the one hand, and by undue expectations of relief on the other, are the appropriate preliminaries to ameliorative legislation ; and whatever the intentions of the Government may be they will not add to the difficulty of carrying them out by frankly indicating what are the general lines that they will avoid, even if they shrink from tracing out those that they propose to follow.

THERE is one fact connected with the East Coast Railway, the commencement of which was inaugurated on the banks of the Kistna by Lord Connemara the other day, which has a special interest of its own, and that is that, desiring that the work should be carried on as quickly as possible, and that the rains of 1891 should not set in before the great bridge at Bezwada was begun, the Government of India departed from their recent ruling against the iron industries of India by ordering the iron work for the foundations from a well-known Indian firm. For an Indian railway bridge to have in it a single bolt forged in an Indian factory may seem revolutionary and perilous ; but the Public Works Department know what becomes of urgent orders indented for through the Stores Department of the India Office, and when you are making a railway bridge it is something to avoid a year or two's delay, even if in doing so you violate rules. As to the ceremony itself, and the great undertaking which it inaugurated, Lord Connemara did full justice to the bearing of the new railway upon the interests of the country. It was a mere detail that the Governor of Madras called attention to when he expressed the hope that the line had not been laid out entirely with a view to engineering considerations, but that the survey would be made with due consideration for the interests of the various towns it was intended to serve. The Madras Government seem to be exercising commendable vigilance in the interest of the public in this regard, for the Collectors and district officials are to have their attention called to it ; they will report upon it, and when the line is marked out too far from a town to serve it properly the alignment is to be altered. We have too many instances of negligence in regard to this important point, and our "Barsi Roads" and "Nassick Roads" now and again appeal, through projects for short feeder lines, for the correction of the original blunder of placing a station in the wilderness, and calling it by the name of the nearest town. The service which the East Coast line will render to Southern and Eastern India is undoubted. It will ultimately lead inevitably to direct broad-gauge communication between Madras and Calcutta, unbroken except by a ferry across the Godavery, and even that must in due time give place to a bridge. There are alternations of agricultural wealth and poverty in the country through which it passes. There are the rich well-watered districts of the Kistna and the Godavery at one end, and Ganjam, which is once more threatened with scarcity, at the other. Moreover, the line when made will not have long to wait before being linked with the Central Provinces, and the "threshing-floor" of India will be brought within easy reach of the province which most recently and most severely felt the stress of famine. The practical optimism of Lord Connemara found a congenial theme in the beneficent possibilities embodied in this addition of five hundred miles to the mileage of the Indian railways. To us in Western India it seems to serve as a call to close up the gap between Sind and the rest of the Presidency, which is just as anomalous as that which exists in the railway communication of Madras with Bengal. The railway map of India will bring that shortcoming before us in a telling way when the East Coast Railway fills the great hiatus on the Eastern Coast.

THE most recent incident in the Cambay troubles is the resignation of the Dewan, Mr. Shamrao N. Laud. The Nawab, we understand, has accepted the resignation with regret, for during the difficulties that have arisen in the State he and the Dewan have worked in cordial harmony. To those who have watched the course of events in Cambay during the past few years it will seem that Mr. Shamrao's resignation offers the most appropriate way out of the difficulty. Abstract considerations of the wisdom or unwisdom of his administration are out of place in the presence of the fact that with excellent motives and with administrative capabilities which the Government of Bombay have cordially recognised the Dewan has not succeeded in overcoming the pronounced hostility towards him which from the first has existed amongst the Nawab's subjects. Into the causes of their perennial misunderstanding we are unable to enter. We know nothing of them, and do not care even to enquire what they are. But the misunderstanding existed, and was a practical fact which the Dewan has recognised in the way most consistent with good sense and with loyalty to the State. If he is satisfied that it is his person which stands in the way of peaceful and orderly administration he has done right in allowing another administrator to step in and prove that it is upon a question of person rather than of policy that the State has been divided for some time past. The Nawab has found a suitable successor to Mr. Laud in Mr. J. D. Khandalawala. The new Dewan is well-known in Cambay, where he served as Judicial and Revenue Officer for a considerable time before he took service in the Baroda State, and acquitted himself very creditably. It is believed that Mr. Khandalawala's nomination as Dewan will be generally approved of, and will serve to reassure the people of Cambay at this juncture.

A NOTIFICATION in the Judicial Department, issued yesterday, says—"Pryce Weedon, Esquire, is appointed to be Sheriff of Bombay for the remainder of the current year ending the 19th December 1890, in succession to Mr. John Marshall, resigned."

IT is stated that the election of a deputy for the circle of Salsette (Goa) will take place on the 19th instant.

ON the first of Septmber last, there were 84 bullocks, 35 horses and 14 dogs at the Bai Sakurbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the the month of September 48 bullocks, 38 horses, and 14 dogs were admitted ; and during the same month 66 bullocks, 29 horses, and 11 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 4 cases among bullocks, 5 cases among horses, and 3 cases among dogs, proved fatal during the last month.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT PHAYRE recently informed the Aberdeen Young Women's Association that "he had been converted in a very practical manner upwards of forty years ago. It was on the battle-field and by getting a bullet through him." I feel anxious, writes *Truth*, to know whether any movement is contemplated for extending this method of "conversion." Sir Robert Phayre was, I presume, a very bad man—a sort of Robert the Devil—who required some drastic treatment to convince him of the error of his ways ; but the process ought not to be tried, except in the very worst cases. It would also be as well to ascertain first whether Sir Robert is as much better as he supposes himself to be.

THE Emperor William, according to the *World*, has intimated his intention of appointing the Duke of Connaught to the colonelcy of a Prussian regiment. The Duke of Connaught will not go into residence at Portsmouth until January 1st. The Duke and Duchess are not expected to return to England from Germany until towards the end of November, after the wedding of Princess Victoria of Prussia and Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe, as they have accepted an invitation to be present at that ceremony.

AT the performance, on Monday last, of the oothumna or third day's funeral ceremonies in connection with the death of Bai Ruttonbai, widow of Mr. Hormusjee Bomonjee Setna, the relations of the deceased set apart a sum of Rs. 26,000 to form the nucleus of a fund for the relief of helpless Parsee widows in Bombay. The amount is to be invested in Government loan or Municipal bonds, and made over to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayat funds, with a view to its income being applied for the abovementioned object ; the new fund is to bear the name of the deceased lady.

TWO beautiful brasses were dedicated by the chaplain of the fleet in the Dockyard Church at Sheerness on Sunday (12th ultimo) to the memory of the officers and men of her Majesty's gunboat Wasp, which foundered with all hands in the China seas, in October 1887. The brasses, which bear the names of the eighty officers and men who perished, have been erected by contributions from the Royal Navy and friends, and were designed and executed by Cox, Sons, Buckley, and Co., from directions of the chaplain, the Rev. H. W. Millett.

THERE is some prospect (writes the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier*) of the O'Shea divorce case being reached before Parliament rises for the Christmas recess. There is certainly no prospect of the petition being withdrawn. To more than one of his friends lately, Mr. Parnell has spoken with freedom of his prospects, personal as well as political. The Royal Commission, he says, has re-established the integrity of the Irish party ; the drift of public opinion in favour of doing justice to Ireland is carrying everything before it, and, he added, "my second appearance before Sir James Hannen will be as triumphant as my first." The *Irish Times* London correspondent says Mr. John Dillon, M.P., is to be subpœnaed to give evidence, by Messrs. Wontner, the solicitors acting for Captain O'Shea, in the suit. Mrs. O'Shea has made the disclosures ordered by the court of certain documents, and has thus avoided a committal for contempt, which was threatened by Justice Hannen.

A TABLE in the annual report of the Directors of Convict Prisons illustrates in a striking manner the decrease in the number of sentences for serious crime. In the five years ending in 1859, when the estimated population of England and Wales was below 20,000,000, the yearly average number of persons sentenced to penal servitude was 2,589, and in the succeeding five years the average was 2,800. From that time forward, however, there has been a steady diminution, and in the period from 1884 to 1889, when the estimated population was 28,250,000, the average number of persons sentenced had fallen to 945. This gratifying decrease in the population of our convict prisons is further exhibited by these facts—that in 1869 the total number of persons in custody under sentence of penal servitude in Great Britain, Gibraltar, and Western Australia was 11,660, while in July last the number had fallen by about one-half, the exact figures being 5,944.

SURPRISE was caused in Chatham Dockyard on Sept. 12, owing to the suspension of some Admiralty telegraphists and two members of Admiral Kelly's office staff, on suspicion of having communicated news of a confidential and official character. What the specific acts of divulgence are is not known at present, as both the Admiralty and the Post Office officials maintain the strictest reticence on the subject. During the day conferences took place in the Dockyard between Mr. Hepburn, representing the the Post Office authorities, and the dockyard officials.

FROM a trustworthy source, the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* learns that it may be taken as the opinion of the Gladstonian Liberal leaders that the eight-hours question has hardly yet arrived at a stage when it can be allowed to figure in the programme of the National Liberal Federation. It will, probably, get there in time, but not until the local Liberal associations have been compelled to take it up, which will not be yet. The general plan of selection which is pursued is to invite the local associations to pass resolutions as to what they want, and then to classify the demands in the order of their proportions. This work preceded the formation of the scheme for each meeting, and it is quite certain that there cannot have been anything like a general demand at present.

REGULATIONS just now issued for storing gunpowder in the Mersey are as complete and careful as seems possible. No floating magazine may (explains the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) carry more than 200,000 pounds of explosives, and that must be at all times below the level of the surrounding water. Each magazine is to be provided with valves below the water-line, so that the powder could be flooded at any time. Workmen are to be carefully examined as

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RE-ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Parliament will re-assemble on the 25th November.

PARNELLITE CONFERENCE.

The Parnellite Conference was opened in Dublin yesterday, when it was resolved to do the utmost to assist the evicted tenants who are struggling for justice, and to appeal to the British public in their behalf. It was also resolved to neglect nothing which might assist in overthrowing coercion.

Seven Irish Members of Parliament (including Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien) were appointed to advocate the cause in America.

Mr. Parnell was not present, and wrote to the Chairman regretting his inability to attend.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Oct. 6.

Senhor Martens has failed to form a new Cabinet, and General D'Abreu has been summoned by the King.

THE SILVER PURCHASES IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.

The Treasury to-day purchased three hundred thousand ounces of Silver at 112¾.

THE MORMONS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

Advices from Salt Lake City state that a conference of Mormons has adopted the abolition of polygamy.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 7.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Siam, with the English mails of the 26th ult., left here for Bombay at 2 p. m. to-day; and the same Company's s. s. Parramatta left for Colombo and Australia at 1 p. m. to-day.

THE GOVERNMENT AT MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 7.

As stated in the last *Government Gazette*, the Bombay Government will assemble at Mahableshwar on the 20th instant, but it is believed that Lord Harris will not be leaving Poona until the 22nd, on account of Sir Frederick Roberts' visit. Sir Frederick is due here on the 19th, and Lord Harris will entertain him at dinner on the 20th.

THE SHRIEVALTY OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Price Weedon's appointment as Sheriff is only till the end of the year but probabilities are that he will be reappointed for the whole of next year.

THE 25TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.

The following modification has been made regarding the movement of the 25th Bombay Infantry:—The regiment will leave Neemuch on the 10th instead of the 12th November, and will arrive at Poona on the 2nd, instead of 6th January. This is in consequence of the routes by which they march being changed.

EXECUTION IN POONA CITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 7.

The Bombay High Court, having confirmed the sentence of death passed upon Punalal Hukumchund the author of the recent revolting child-murder in Poona City, the Sessions Judge has made a order directing that the execution, which was fixed for the 24th inst. shall take place within the precincts of the city, somewhere near the scene of the foul crime. The District Magistrate has accordingly been requested to select a suitable site. This is the first occasion known in Poona, where an execution has been ordered to take place anywhere, except at the Yerrowda Jail.

RESIGNATION OF THE DEWAN OF CAMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMBAY, Oct. 7.

Mr. Shamrao N. Laud, the Dewan, has tendered his resignation to the Nawab, who has accepted it with regret.

Mr. Khandalawalla succeeds Mr. Laud.

SURGEON PARKE is not, it seems, to be gazetted to the 2nd Life Guards, or to wear its uniform. He is simply to be "attached." Under the new arrangement only one medical officer is allowed to a regiment of Household Cavalry and battalion of Foot Guards. As vacancies occur, the second surgeon is to be absorbed, and an officer of the Army Medical Staff will be "lent for duty."

THERE is a strange story current concerning the reason of the sudden recall last month of the Danish Minister in London, M. de Falbe. It is said that negotiations were proceeding between the British and Danish Governments about the cession of Heligoland to Denmark. The object in view was that Denmark, after having recovered Heligoland, should cede that island to Germany in exchange for some Danish districts of Schleswig-Holstein. The above story sounds, says the *Daily News* Berlin correspondent, improbable, but should there be a grain of truth in it, then we could understand why Germany hastened to bring about the Anglo-German agreement even at the price of some sacrifices in East Africa. Apparently German diplomacy got scent of this curious bargain in due time.

ONE of my readers (says *Truth*) sends a very good story from South Africa, as illustrating the best spirit in which to deal with unsuccessful attempts at suicide. A trooper in the Cape Mounted Rifles once endeavoured to blow his brains out with a revolver. He only succeeded, however, in fracturing his jaw. After being put to rights in hospital, he was brought up for judgment before his colonel. That intelligent officer remarked that a soldier who could not shoot himself would certainly never be able to shoot an enemy, and he condemned the prisoner to six weeks' revolver practice. This is an excellent example to us, for if we must treat suicide as a penal offence, the punishment should at least be made to fit the crime.

FROM the return of courts-martial in the Army it appears that in 1889 there were nine such inquiries held in the Household Cavalry. 463 minor punishments were awarded, being 38·2 per cent. of the average strength of the three regiments; and there were 22 desertions, or 1·8 per cent. In the Cavalry of the Line the courts-martial were 4·3, minor punishments 73·4 per cent., and the desertions 3·2. The Royal Artillery totals are—courts-martial 5·9 per cent., minor punishments 7·8, and desertions 2·06. The Royal Engineers courts-martial amounted to 2 per cent., minor punishments 5·3 per cent., and desertions 1·2 per cent. The Foot Guards show the following percentages:—Courts-martial 3·7, minor punishments 124·3, desertions 2·5; and Infantry of the Line—courts-martial 5·8, minor punishments 127·05, and desertions 2·1.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

THAT wonderful Mr. Gladstone! *La haute politique*, Armenian atrocities, raspberry jam, technical education, ox-tail soup, Greek myths, Shakspeare and the musical glasses—no topic comes amiss to the G.O.M.—and now he has taken up astronomy, and has written to a distinguished star-gazer to tell him that he has just finished reading the star-gazer's "luminous and delightful 'Starland.'" The modest sage continues that, although he has been always fond of mathematical subjects, he is now glad to have everything imparted to him in a form in which a minimum demand is made upon a diminishing stock of brain-power, and that he is consequently "enormously grateful" to the star-gazer for his "successful efforts in bringing himself down within the reach of feeble or sluggish minds." *Sic itur ad astra.*

***

No diminishing brain power, no mental sluggishness or fickleness in the case of Mr. G., I should say! One rather prefers to liken him to Michael Angelo, who, when he was past eighty, made a picture of himself as sitting in a goal cart, with the legend beneath, "Ancora impara"—"Still he learns."

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"It rained boxes on the ears," M. Zola observes in one of his novels, in which a lady is wrangling with her grown-up daughters. It seems to be raining not only fisticuffs, canings, and kickings, but sword-thrusts and pistol-bullets all over Europe. Major Serpa Pinto and a clerical gentleman have been having a free fight in the Portuguese Cortes; and as for France, the deputies and journalists mixed up in the Boulangist revelation seems to be keeping their private murder-lists as systematically as sporting gents keep their betting-books, and young ladies at balls their engagement-programmes.

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After a French duel, if "honour has been satisfied," and nobody has been assassinated, a grand breakfast usually takes place; and the *dejeuner a la fourchette* given by M. Rochefort after his last "terrific combat of two," is said to have cost the pugnacious Marquis de Lucay something like a hundred pounds sterling. But did you ever hear of a duel that cost £17,000?

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I have been reading of such an encounter lately—I have bought a few books since I have been at Brighton—in the "Journal of Thomas Raikes, Esq." The occurrence took place in Paris, where Mr. Raikes was residing, about the middle of the reign of Louis Philippe. A certain Count Leon, said to be an illegitimate son of Napoleon I., and an inveterate gamester, spent a night at *ecarte* with a Captain Hesse, a Saxon, who had been in the British service, and somewhat notorious as a *protege* of Queen Caroline.

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Captain Hesse won £17,000 of Count Leon, who, on rising from the table, hinted in a slightly marked manner that his adversary's success had been due more to his dexterity than to his luck. Thereupon there was a brawl, which ended in an arrangement to fight a duel on the morrow. Prior, however, to the encounter taking place, the parties repaired to the office of a notary, where Count Leon gave security for the payment of the £17,000. Then the duel was proceeded with, and Count Leon killed Captain Hesse.

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Mr. Raikes neglects to inform us whether the "securities" for the £17,000 were realised by the luckless Captain Hesse's heirs, executors, or assigns, if he had any; nor, indeed, are we told what became of the gambling FitzBonaparte. The illegitimate offsprings of the Corsican were not numerous, and only one of them seems to have made a reputable mark. Count Walewski was indubitably the son of Napoleon by the beautiful Polish Countess Walewska, and he was a statesman of brilliant attainments and elevated character.

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Ladies in France, it is well known, are rapidly becoming what in the delightful Franco-English *argot* of the *petite presse* of Paris are called "sportswomens;" and it is edifying to read the description of the costume of a "young duchess" at the opening of the shooting season. What do you think of a mouse-grey smoking jacket; a man's shirt of silk with red spots; a plain, short skirt worn over *tight-fitting knickerbockers*; garters above the knee with old silver buckles; red silk stockings; a little cap of grey cloth with a plover's wing stuck in it, and a cartridge-box and game-bag of chamois leather with silver fittings? Her grace, to all appearance, dispensed with the services of any gamekeepers when she started in quest of the partridges.

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But "tight-fitting knickerbockers!" The very essence of these garments is that they should be as loose as the galligaskins of Mr. Clown in the pantomime. Modern dictionaries, by the way, usually blunder curiously in their definition of knickerbockers as being of American origin. Of course, Washington Irving invented an apocryphal Diedrich Knickerbocker as the historian of New York; and equally, of course, the Dutch burghers of Manhattan were distinguished by the amplitude of their nether garments; but no American at the period when Irving wrote his delightful "History" would have dreamed of wearing garments copied from those of seventeenth-century citizens of New Amsterdam.

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The adaptation came about in this wise. There was an English edition of "Knickerbocker's History," exquisitely illustrated by George Cruikshank, who faithfully reproduced with his matchless pencil the old Dutch costumes. About thirty years ago—a little earlier perhaps—an economical lady, who may have been an enthusiastic admirer of Washington Irving, wrote to *The Times* to say that she had lighted on a very useful "wrinkle" in the way of diminishing domestic expenditure by cutting up her husband's cast-off trousers to make baggy breeches for her little boys, and that these garments she called "knickerbockers." If the lady in question was an American one, I apologise and retract; but, to the best of my knowledge and belief, she was an Englishwoman.

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A contemporary, noticing that a statue of the famous caricaturist Daumier is about to be erected at Marseilles, his native town, proceeds to remark:—"And yet Daumier did little, if any more, for France than John Leech, George Cruikshank, Charles Keene, and John Tenniel have done for England. When will *they* receive similar recognition—official, public, or academic?"

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Well, I fail to see that the erection of a statue can be of any material value to an individual who "is dead and can eat no more bread." Still, touching recognition, "official, public, or academic," it may be permissible to point out that Civil List pensions—not very large ones, it is true—were conferred on the widow and sisters of John Leech; that George Cruikshank died in the receipt of two pensions—one from the Crown and another from the Royal Academy—and that his remains are interred in St. Paul's Cathedral; that John Tenniel was a prize-winner in the cartoons competitions in Westminster Hall, and executed one of the historical frescoes in the Houses of Parliament; and, finally, that Charles Keene, an admirably humorous artist, has not "done more for England" than his colleagues George Du Maurier and Linley Sambourne have done, and, being a very modest gentleman, has probably deemed himself adequately rewarded by the doubtless handsome salary which for many years he has received from *Punch*.

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On the whole, I should think that *ante mortem* solid pudding is preferable to a *post-mortem* statue. Honore Daumier, the bitter caricaturist who endowed France with the graphic incarnation of Robert Macaire, found his official "recognition" in being repeatedly prosecuted and occasionally imprisoned between 1832 and 1848 for graphic lampoons on Louis Philippe and his ministers. I don't remember that Leech or Cruickshank, Tenniel or Keene, were ever sent to gaol for caricaturing the constituted authorities.

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The gipsies used to steal children; so, according to the calumnious, the chimney-sweepers in the bad old days of "climbing boys" used to do; and the fairies were accused not of stealing, but of carrying off babies and mixing them up in strange cradles, whence the substituted sucklings were known as "changelings." But what think you of a cablegram from New York announcing that a plot for the wholesale kidnapping of children belonging to wealthy families in Kansas City, has been frustrated through one of the conspirators becoming frightened and giving information to the police?

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"Fine fat babies adopted out" used to be a tolerably common advertisement in the *New York Herald*; and it meant that for a not very large number of dollars you could purchase an infant "lock, stock, and barrel." But these advertisements were not necessarily criminal. The Americans are passionately fond of children; adoption is much more prevalent in the States than it is in Europe; and many of the "fine fat babies" offered to be "adopted out" really fulfilled the innocent requirements of childless people. An association for kidnapping children wholesale for the purpose of blackmailing their parents is, obviously, quite another matter, and a sufficiently horrible one.

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The Brighton Town Council have declined to give their assent to a proposal to allow two camels to be kept for hire on the beach—it is to be supposed for the children to ride upon—and it seems to me that the Areopagus of London-super-Mare have acted very sensibly in refusing to entertain the preposterous suggestion. Divers opinions were expressed by the Councillors as to the character of the camel, who was successively accused of being vicious and spiteful; of having a habit of lying down without notice; of biting; and of frightening horses with his hump and his ugly face.

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Mr. Horace Sedger is a lucky lessee. He has succeeded in discovering the identical donkey which contributed so largely to the success of the comic opera of "La Cigale" when it was first produced in Paris; and the intelligent Neddy will be brought in London as a conspicuous performer in Mr. F. C. Burnand's version of the libretto of Audrian's opera. Mr. Burnand will probably be called before the curtain on the first night of "La Cigale," and if he makes his appearance on donkey-back he will not be in the remotest degree derogating from his dramatist's dignity.

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Very old memories—very touching memories, some of them—are conjured up in my mind when I read of the death, at the patriarchal age of ninety, of Mr. Joseph Wood, who was for many years a teacher of music at Huddersfield, but who two generations back was a well-known concert and operatic singer. If my remembrance serves me faithfully, Mr. Wood was a *tenore robusto* of high merit. In 1831 he married the famous vocalist, Miss Paton, whose prior marriage with a by no means exemplary spouse, Lord William Lennox, had been dissolved.

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Mr. and Mrs. Wood lived for some years in retirement in Yorkshire, but early in the forties they both returned to the operatic stage and accepted an engagement under Maddox at the old Princess's Theatre. Mrs. Wood was a friend of my mother, then also a member of the Princess's company; and she told me a good deal of the former Miss Paton's pathetic story. I think that it was in an opera call "Ivanhoe" that Mr. and Mrs. Wood made their *rentree*. Very dim are my impressions of that opera; but I can still remember that Joseph Wood was a strikingly handsome man, and that his wife's voice had lost nothing of the delicious sweetness which had ever been its chief characteristic.

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Mr. Justice Charles, at the Central Criminal Court, in trying that incomprehensible guardsman who lately, while on sentry, discharged his rifle through the railings of the parade-ground of the Wellington Barracks and shot a civilian through the coat, administered a severe snub to a medical gentleman who was called for the defence, and who was of opinion that the evidence showed that the incomprehensible guardsman, when he fired off his rifle at full random, was suffering from "epileptic vertigo," causing sudden unconsciousness. The learned Judge treated the medical gentleman's explanation as a "fanciful theory," and the mode of defence as an "extraordinary one." In the end the jury found the inexplicable guardsman guilty of an assault, and he was sent to prison for three months with hard labour, which his lordship reminded him was much preferable to being sent to Broadmoor Asylum to be detained as a lunatic "during Her Majesty's pleasure," which "pleasure" may mean life-long durance.

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President and Madame Carnot have been paying a visit to the "Grande Mademoiselle" of French art, Rosa Bonheur, at the Chalet de By, near Fontainebleau. The famous painter of the "Horse Fair" is wealthy, and has a park enclosed by the forest—not a *Parc aux Cerfs*, but one for Italian buffaloes. She is also the proud possessor of some lion cubs, and she has her ordinary stable for horses and her fold of sheep and goats, with models of carts, wheelbarrows, and ploughs as an *annexe* to her vast studio. It is sad to hear that the great painter—she is only sixty-eight—is in feeble health.

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That studio in the the forest of Fontainebleau has received visitors even more renowned than the President of the French Republic and his spouse. In 1865, when Napoleon III. was away in Algeria, the Empress Eugenie was President of the Council of Regency; and a noble and thoroughly womanly use did she make of the supreme power by hastening down to Fontainebleau to confer the Cross of the Legion of Honour on Rosa Bonheur. With her own fair hands she pinned the cross on the breast of the artist's working blouse.

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At what period, may I ask, did Great Britain—or, rather, the noble army of British tourists—become proprietors in fee simple of the City of Venice? The "stones" thereof, æsthetically considered, belong to Mr. Ruskin; but it is news to learn that the globe-trotters have become ground landlords of the Piazza San Marco, the Campanile, the Zecca, the Dogana, and the Rialto. Here is a correspondent of *The Times*, writing to that influential journal in the style of Mrs. Bond in the ballad, "In a very great rage, With plenty of onion and plenty of sage," bullying the Municipality of Venice because some wooden show-cases are being made and painted and varnished in some vacant rooms in the palace, and because the caretaker of a literary and scientific institute is allowed to occupy apartments in the huge edifice and to cook his macaroni and his risotto there.

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The danger of fire is the plea urged by the irate correspondent for calling on the Italian Government to banish the carpenters' and painters' workshops from the Palazzo Ducale. Of course, one would be very sorry to hear that the grand old pile has been destroyed by the flames; but, after all, what business is it of ours? Had we not better look at home and take measures to prevent railway companies from storing naphtha in underground tunnels close to populous thoroughfares, or railway stations being burned down by the upsetting of a porter's paraffin lamp? Barges full of quick-firing ammunition also strike one as being nearly as perilous as the carpenter's and painters' workshops in a palace which no more belongs to us than the Mosque of Saint Sophia at Stamboul or the Porcelain Tower at Nankin does.

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Gad's Hill Place, Rochester, famous as the home of Charles Dickens, has just been purchased by an Anglo-Indian magnate, Mr. Latham, the Advocate General of Bombay. Suppose the Italian Minister in London had waited on Lord Salisbury and informed him that the Italian Government would be very much obliged if the British nation would forthwith buy the great novelist's house and preserve it as a shrine to be visited by Italian pilgrims.

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Should women fight duels? Madame D'Estoc—what a belligerent name!—seems to be of the same opinion with Madame de Valsayrie, the lady fencer who has long since held that ladies are bound to "go out" when challenged even by male opponents. At the last meeting of the League for the Emancipation of Women, the undaunted Madame D'Estoc proposed a resolution to the effect that every woman who does not assume responsibility for her actions, and who allows a man to champion her cause, is guilty of a deed of "inferiority."

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

RUSSIAN influenza, says a correspondent, is again making its appearance in London. The cases reported, so far, have not been of an acute character, but the symptoms have all the characteristics of the epidemic of last winter.

A PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

A NATIVE correspondent writes:—Having just returned from the Haj, I am anxious that the public of India should know something of what goes on in the Hedjaz and the hardships we pilgrims have to bear. We leave Bombay yearly for Jeddah, and are compelled to put in ten days' quarantine on a barren island adjoining the Arabian Coast, about 400 miles south of Jeddah, named Camaran. Each pilgrim is charged one rupee per day for this accommodation, and as food is not generally to be found in abundance on barren islands, we have to pay heavily for what is brought across from the mainland by Bedouins. Pilgrims from other countries are not subjected to this imposition, but allowed to go straight to Jeddah unless, I presume, contagious or infectious diseases break out on the voyage. The heat on this island is excessive, and together with the unhealthy hot wind from the Yemen Coast relaxes the system, and deprives us of the strength we require to perform the rest of our journey. However, we have to wait patiently as those long ten days roll slowly by, and if no epidemic breaks out during that time we are allowed to proceed to Jeddah. On arrival in Jeddah our baggage is taken charge of by herculean boatmen without our consent, and we are in due course hustled over the side into their boats. When we get about half-way to the shore among the reefs we suddenly find that the boat is fast on a bank, and it is not before several rupees are produced and handed over to the Blacks that the boat is again set moving. On shore we are pestered by numbers of people who want to arrange for camels, &c., and I have since found that although there is a fixed tariff most of us were charged two or three rupees in excess. Once we leave Jeddah for the Holy Cities we are practically under no protection; numbers of Hadjis are robbed and killed by Budhus (Bedouins) who are in some instances their camel-drivers, and nothing is done to bring the culprits to justice. The majority of the pilgrims, who are very ignorant people, do not know that there is such a place as the British Consulate, and even if they did, I am told, there is a probability they would not be able to see the Sahib, as he is generally on leave at the time of the pilgrimages. If the Sahib were in Jeddah it would then be possible for the Khan Sahib (Vice-Consul) to represent British protection in Mecca during the Haj. The journey from Jeddah to Mecca occupies two nights by camel and one by donkey; in the former instance the intervening day is passed at a half-way bathing place called Hiddah, where the accommodation and water is not overabundant, and the Budhus as usual are tyrannous and extortionate. No travelling is done by day, as the heat on the desert is too intense. The most tedious journey is between Mecca and Medina, taking twelve nights by camel. No one, unless he has experienced the journey, can imagine the effect of a long camel ride; the various parts of the body are jolted out in different directions, and the tendency is a dissolution of its members. In the midst of all this every Hadji has to keep very vividly before his mind the dangers from robbers and accident.

The prominent feature in connection with this year's Haj was the outbreak of cholera in Mecca the day after Haj-day. It sped with exceptional rapidity, and proofs of its ravages were terribly conspicuous in the streets. Sanitation, which is of such vital importance, does not seem to receive the least attention in the Hedjaz, and it perhaps will be as well if I give a brief description of the state of things. On the day of the Haj it is customary that each individual present should make an offering of a sheep or camel; those who can afford it slay sometimes as many as five sheep, and as there must have been about one hundred and fifty thousand people present this year I do not think I shall be exaggerating if I put down the number of offerings at 200,000. A long trench is dug, on either side of which the Hadjis encamp, and as the sheep or camels are killed the carcases are thrown in and sparsely covered with sand. Usually in Arabia the stages of decomposition are of a very sharp duration and considerably less offensive than in moist climates, but this year was marked by an exceptional downpour of rain, causing most offensive odours to rise and doubtless adding largely to the death-rate, which was enormous and incalculable. The property of the dead was taken charge of by subordinate Turkish officials, and nothing more ever heard of it. There are no hospitals of any kind, and if a Hadji ever became helpless through fatigue and privation his property is stolen by the Arabs and he is left to a lingering death in the blazing sun without food or water, both of which can only be dearly bought. This year the authorities in Jeddah made a faint attempt at segregation, and numbers of Arab coolies were engaged in removing cholera-stricken pilgrims to a dirrty shed outside the walls of Jeddah, where they were left to die without any attention to their wants. I am quite sure that numbers exhausted by starvation were put in this shed along with the cholera-stricken people, thus making their last moments more miserable than they might otherwise have been. Although the water-supply in Jeddah is much more plentiful now than it used to be, owing to the construction of canals from the hills, yet it was a most difficult matter this year to quench one's thirst. The Arab water-carriers monopolized the reservoirs, levying exceptionally high rates, and numbers of poor Hadjis had to resort to salt water.

I need hardly mention how thankful we Hadjis are to be back again in India, where we can now appreciate more keenly than before the innumerable advantages of British adminstration.

THE SPECIAL TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you would say in your issue of to-morrow that the number of passengers who travelled by the Special Trains to Narel, &c., on Saturday afternoon last were:—

			Class. 1st	2nd	3rd.
From Victoria Terminus Bombay and Byculla.	To	Narel	6	4	3
		Khandalla	8½	0	3
		Lanowli...	1	0	1
		Total	15½	4	7

And by the Special Train on Monday morning the following:—

			Class. 1st	2nd	3rd.
To Byculla and Victoria Terminus Bombay.	From	Lanowli.....	0	0	2
		Khandalla...	1	3	1
		Narel.....	2	5	1
		Total...	3	8	4

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE PARSI WIDOWS' FUND.

FOR some time past considerable sympathy has been felt for poor Parsi widows, who are left in destitute condition, having no near male relatives to support them. A fund has been started for meeting their wants, and nearly six thousand rupees have been subscribed by small contributions from middle-class Parsis, principally by ladies belonging to that community. Yesterday at the funeral obsequies solemnized on the death of Bai Ruttanbai, widow of Mr. Hormasjee Bomonjee Setna, and step-mother of Mr. Framjee Bomonjee Setna, the handsome amount of Rs. 26,000 was contributed to the Parsi Widows' Fund as follows.—

	Rs.
From the fund of the deceased lady	7,000
By her son, Mr. Framjee H. B Setna	5,000
By her granddaugther, Bai Buchoo Bai.....	3,000
By Bai Sonabai Hormusjee Setna	3,000
By Mr. Framjee's children.....	1,000
By Mr. Hirjeebhoy Setna's daughter, Bai Buchoobai Dosabhoy.....	500
By Mr. Framjee, in memory of his first wife and in name of his present wife	500

On the death of Mr. Hirjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna, some years ago, the sum of Rs. 15,300 were set apart. Out of this, the sum of Rs. 5,000 still remain unappropriated, which, as well as another sum of Rs. 1,000 left by Mr. Daraaha Merwanjee Setna, it is now decided to add to the Widows' Fund; thus swelling the total contribution to Rs. 26,000. This large amount is to be invested either in four per cent. Government loan or five per cent. Municipal bonds; the interest accruing from which is to be devoted for the benefit of helpless Parsi widows.

THE INDIAN FACTORY COMMISSION.

DR. A. S. LETHBRIDGE who arrived in Bombay from England has begun the work of the Factory Commission recently appointed by the Government of India to ascertain, by means of inquiries conducted in the centres of factory labour, the views and requirements of the Indian operatives as to the restrictions to be imposed upon their labour in factories. The Commission met for the first time on the 4th instant, when the following programme of work was laid down:—In consideration of the fact that the Government has required the Commission to submit its report by the 15th November, it was decided that the Commission could only visit the following centres of factory labour:—Bombay, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, (possibly Agra) and Calcutta. At each of these places the following procedure will be adopted in making the local enquiry. The representatives of the operatives of each province who have been specially appointed to sit on the Commission will, in the first instance, be asked to arrange for the appearance before the Commission of men, women and children who have been selected as working mill-hands to represent any labour organization on the spot or where there is no such organization, are selected for their special intelligence or for their influence among their fellow-workers. The next step to be taken will be to ask the member of the Commission who represents the province in which the enquiry is being made, and who therefore has special local knowledge and influence, to ascertain if there are any representative mill-hands who, while they do not belong to any organization or party of operatives are anxious to give their evidence. The Commission will after recording the evidence obtained from operatives selected in the manner above described, proceed to visit local mills without giving previous notice and at different hours of the working day. On arrival at the mill, work will be stopped for a few minutes and the operatives paraded outside. Having divided them into groups representing men, women, young persons, and children, the Commission will select representatives from among them, and adjourn to a room in which their evidence will be recorded. The Commission will in conclusion examine all the registers and returns relating to operatives in the mill office and take a copy of any general rules that may be in force for the guidance of mill-hands.

The Commission consisting of Surgeon-Major Lethbridge, President, Raja Peary Mohun Mookerji, Mr. Mahomed Hoosein, and Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C. I. E., met in the Council Hall of the Secretariat yesterday afternoon, and examined a few witnesses which were brought forward.

To give an idea of the nature of the evidence recorded, we give translations of the statements of the two first witnesses.

A bright and intelligent-looking Marathi woman, named Awdi, engaged as a winder in the New Great Eastern Mill, on being examined said: She had been employed for twenty years in this same mill. She works by piece-work and gets 8 to 9 rupees a month. Rs.8 in the shorter days and Rs. 9-8 in the longer. She had no idea of time, but said she went early in the morning to work and left in the evening. The males attend one hour before the females, and leave half an hour after them. They do not get exactly half an hour in the middle of the day. Besides that she is in the habit of going out twice to smoke, about ten minutes each time. No one looks after her work when she is away. They get two tickets given them every evening. One is given in the morning and one on return from the 12 o'clock recess. There is no delay in going in and out, but she is not satisfied with the time now given. She wants more time to run home and look after her children, say an hour. If she got leave of absence for one day, she only lost the pay for the day she did not work. If she stayed away one day without leave, she lost two day's pay. There was no great difficulty in getting leave if there was sufficient yarn in the factory ready. But if there was press of work, even if any one died in her family she could not get leave, and therefore if absent without leave was fined two days' pay. She was ten years old when she began to work. She came from Ratnagiri, where she had a house. She had two children, and her husband was working as a porter on the railway. She would like to have her time of work reduced. Instead of going at 6-30 a.m. she would like to go at 7 a. m. and leave at 5-30. Then in that case one hour's recess was not necessary, only half an hour would be sufficient. She would prefer less hours and less pay to the present system, and then she added she would while getting more rest earn the same money. She now got two Sundays, but she had on those Sundays to go at the usual hour in the morning and leave at from 10 to 11. For this work she got no wages. If she got four Sundays in the month she would be very happy. She would prefer a mill which shut on Sundays to one which did not give any holiday all through the year, although she might earn less. She got holidays that were required by her religion. Those holidays numbered thirteen; but she would like the Sundays as well as the holidays she now gets. The income of her husband was Rs. 10 a month, and not being sufficient, she went to work herself. But between herself and her husband, they saved sufficient to send something home to her own country. She could manage to work four days less in the month without much difference in her case.

Dhakia, a young lad of fourteen, now employed in the Bombay Cotton Mill, was the next witness. He was a poor, unhealthy, careworn-looking lad, quite unfit for more than half a day's work at a time. He said he had been employed in four mills altogether during the last six years. He came from Igatpuri. His father was dead, and he lived with his mother who did no work. He had been earning Rs. 7 a month, but since last month he got Rs 9. A full-grown man working as he did got up to Rs. 11. He started work in the morning at 5-30, for which he had to get up at 4 o'clock. The mill stopped at 6-45 p.m. He got fifteen minutes' rest in the middle of the day; but he also managed to eat in the morning while the machinery was moving. He also got out twice in the day to smoke, and remained almost a quarter of an hour each time. When he went out he stopped his machine. He got two Sunday holidays in June, July, and August, last month he got only one. But in those Sundays he had to go and clean his machinery, going in the morning and coming away at two in the afternoon. He would be pleased if he got every Sunday as a holiday. All the boys would be pleased. The total income of himself and three brothers was Rs. 37 a month. Two of them were married, and each of their wives also earned Rs. 6 each, making a total of Rs. 49. He would prefer to be in the service of a gentleman than at that mill, because he would have light work, even although he had less pay. He could get leave when he asked for it, although there was always a difficulty. If absent without leave for a day, he had to forfeit two days' pay. He would have liked when he was younger to have worked for half day, on half-pay, but now it would not be enough to meet his expenses, although now the whole day was too heavy for him. He went to work, however, of his own accord, and no pressure was brought to bear in him by his friends.

The Commission will continue examining witnesses in the Secretariat for a few days, and then proceed to visit the mills in the city in the manner above mentioned.

BLUE-BEARD AT THE NOVELTY.

"BLUE-BEARD" is returning to Bombay. We received a telegram from Poona last night informing us that before the "Blue-Beard" Company breaks up a performance will be given in Bombay in order to allow those who were not fortunate enough to see the new edition of this most successful burlesque, at Poona, an opportunity of witnessing it. On Monday, therefore, the Poona amateurs will come to Bombay, and on the evening of that day they will appear on the boards of the Novelty. They cannot, however, give any more than one performance, so that those who intend to go had better secure their seats at once, because, it goes without saying, there will be a crowded house. It will be remembered how successful this performance was last season; and the burlesque has been so much improved that the late representation at Poona was considered the finest amateur show that has ever been witnessed either in Bombay or Poona.

A SERIES of physiological experiments is being made by Dr. Kraeplin as to the respective effects upon the mental powers ("psychical reactions") of alcohol and tea. By his finding, alcohol diminishes ideas, but strengthens the verbal association of words and the association of auditory impressions. But as to tea, he finds that it favours the association of ideas and intellectual work, while embarrassing the association of words.

WITH reference to the statement that Dr. Liddon could not preach extempore, Canon M'Coll says in an article in the *Speaker*:—"That is a mistake. He was a good extempore preacher; indeed, the late Dean Stanley once told me that he preferred Liddon's extempore to his written sermons. I asked Liddon one day why he did not preach extempore at St. Paul's. He answered that he found the management of his voice in so large a building occupied so much of his attention that he was afraid of imposing an additional strain upon his mind.

THE BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

FIRST TIES.

THE first ties of this important tournament were played on the *maidan* on Monday evening in presence of a very large crowd of spectators. The evening was fine, and the ground in capital order, the going, owing to the rain that fell during the day, which had the effect of laying the dust, and hardening the turf, being good. Great interest was felt in the game which was between the old opponents, the Royal Fusiliers and the Bombay Gymkhana, who provided one of the most interesting contests during the recent Polo Tournament. Bombay folks fully expected the local team to wipe out the defeat they sustained in Poona, and as they were playing on their own ground which is in every way immeasurably superior to that of Poona, the expectation can hardly be said to have been a vain one. Militating against these advantages, however, was the fact that two of the Bombay players were rather out of hand, one from indisposition, and the other from want of practice. To this must be added the circumstance that the soldiers were on the whole better mounted. Hickie's and Carr's ponies would be hard to beat anywhere in India. On Monday the Fusiliers played FitzClarence and Carr in the places of Nugent and Butler, which change made them a trifle stronger than in the Poona Tournament. Carr indeed was a distinct acquisition, and his dashing forward play was much admired and applauded. As an individual performance, his certainly takes the first place. A close game well fought out to the end was witnessed. After the first period in which they were somewhat astray, the Bombay men played a well-organised game, their schooling being far superior to that of their opponents. The visitors, however, secured the first advantage, and followed it up keenly. In the third bout they quite outpaced their opponents, and took a long lead which, however, the local players working together in splendid style managed to diminish in the next circle. An exciting contest eventually terminated in favour of the visitors by 4 goals to 3. The victors well deserved their win, but the vanquished were far from being disgraced, and were the fight fought over again we should be inclined to pin our fate to the Bombay team.

The following were the sides:—

Bombay Gymkhana.		Royal Fusiliers.	
Mr. C. Grey	No. 1	Lt. England	No. 1
Mr. E. E. Steele	„ 2	Lt. FitzClarance	„ 2
Mr. E. L. Barton	„ 3	Lt. Carr	„ 3
Mr. F. A. Prevost.	Back.	Lt. Hickie	Back.

Umpires—Captain Capel-Cure and Mr. Haig.

1st Round.—England crossed sticks with Grey and started the ball; he soon, however, lost the ball, but Carr was backing up well, and picking it up took it on with a rush eluding his opponents who were only half awake, and struck it between the flags, 28 seconds after the start of play. Restarted from the centre, the ball was driven into the visitors' country on whose goal Bombay made a determined attack. Some scrimmaging took place in front of the flags, and the local men lost a good opportunity of equalising matters by some bad missing. The ball was eventually sent into touch over the back line. Hickie brought it out and with a brilliant run took right over the ground to the opposite end, where he was collared by Prevost, who to relieve the pressure hit the ball behind. Barton then had a run off which he was within an ace of scoring, and the period ended with the advantage in favour of Bombay. Score: Fusiliers, one to love. Time—8 minutes 55 seconds.

2nd Round.—This period was barren of result. The play was very even, and scrimmage, run, and hustling match succeeded each other fast. Barton and Carr showed up well, the pace was of the best, and taking the play all round, we should say that this was the best contested bout of the evening. Time—9 minutes. Score as before.

3rd Round.—At the opening of this period the Bombay men gave great promise of taking the command. Their excellent drill which was conspicuous during the first few minutes led us to expect that they would bear down all opposition, and for a time the expectations of their backers were flattered. But the enemy had the advantage in their ponies, and the Fusiliers' scouts by a succession of brilliant dashes turned the tide of battle. The local men were driven back, and after a good deal of scrimmaging FitzClarence by a good stroke, added another goal to the credit of his side. It is difficult to know what came over Bombay towards the close of this round. Defeat appeared to have demoralised them, and the Fusiliers captured their citadel once more. Score: Fusiliers, three to love. Time—8 min. 25 secs.

4th Round.—This was a cycle replete with good play. The Bombay men pulled themselves together and Barton and Steele fairly eclipsed themselves. Bombay assumed the aggressive at once and all the opposition of the soldiers, strenuous as it was, could not stem the rush. The Bombay forwards forced the pace and Steele and Barton accredited their side with two goals, the former claiming first honours. Score: Fusiliers 3, Bombay 2.

5th Round.—The local men worked with a will to retrieve the fortunes of the day, and still assuming aggressive tactics succeeded in equalising the score, the fresh goal being obtained off Grey's stick. Now, however, it was a case of racing, and at this game the Fusiliers had much the best of it, so that before the bell rang the cessation of hostilities, the Fusiliers had once more obtained the

out was good, and towards the end extremely hot. The following were the sides :—

7th Hussars.		18th Hussars.	
Lt. E. W. Sutton	No. 1.	Captain G. Birch	No. 1.
Lt. D. Haig	„ 2.	„ P. S. Marling	„ 2.
Lt. R. G. Brooke	„ 3.	„ D. St. G. Daly	„ 3.
Lt. R. M. Poore	Back.	„ H. J. Laming	Back.

Umpires—Messrs. Hickie and Savile.

First Round.—Punctual to time the teams took up their positions in the centre of the ground, the 18th guarding the north goal. Sutton and Marling crossed sticks. The former made first stroke and the ball was driven well into the 18th's country, from whence it was returned by Daly, who after a short run surrendered the ball to Marling, who was close up. Being in danger from Brooke, who was riding him close, Marling tried a long shot at goal, and was fortunate enough to score. It was a good stroke, the ball being propelled over fully sixty yards. On being re-started from the centre the ball was again carried into the 7th's quarter, where Marling made a brilliant dash at the stronghold, but Haig managed to save it, and diverted the ball, which Sutton pounced on and by some good dribbling got it within dangerous proximity to the enemy's goal. Marling, however, relieved the pressure, and after some scrimmaging it was driven into touch near the centre. On being thrown in the 7th again captured it, and made repeated attacks on the 18th's goal, and it was by the greatest hard luck that Haig missed the sticks on two occasions by something less than a foot. The 18th made great efforts to change the scene of action, but they were invariably beaten back, and when the bell rang out time, the ball had just been driven over their back line. Score : 18th Hussars, one to love. Time—8 mins.

Second Round.—Laming having at the end of the last period hit the ball behind to save his goal, the 7th were given a free hit from the corner; this was taken by Sutton, who timing his stroke with great precision brought the ball almost in front of the flags, where a hot scrimmage took place. Daly managed to secure it, and whipped away to the eastern boundary, where he was brought up by Brooke. Haig then got hold of it, and by a pretty scientific piece of dribbling, put the first goal to the credit of his side. This disaster put the 18th on their mettle, and soon after the ball was again put in play. Daly and Marling went at it hammer and tongs, and the 7th had to fall back before the onslaught. But the excitement deprived them of their accuracy of aim, and both missed an easy chance to score. Taking advantage of this Haig, well backed up by Sutton, carried the war into the enemy's country, and but for a good bit of play on the part of Laming, Haig would have secured his second notch. The 18th back picked the ball from the brink of the precipice, and passed it on to Daly who with a clean drive sent it over half the whole length of the ground. A race for possession then ensued between Birch and Poore, which the former won, and had Daly who was following up but had his been a bit cooler, he must have increased his score. A bad miss gave Poore a chance of regaining his position, and with a hard backhander he saved the goal. The 18th, however, were not to be denied, and they harassed their opponents exceedingly, till the ball was driven over the back line. Poore brught it out, but did not put enough steam in the stroke, which gave Daly a chance of which he was not slow to avail himself. The remainder of the bout was clearly in favour of the 7th, who were now quite roused and never let the ball travel to the centre. The round ended with the play in the 18th's quarter. Score : 18th Hussars 2 goals, 7th Hussars 1.

1. Third Round.—The ball was hardly in play when Haig, playing a beautiful game, placed it between the flags. From this point the cavalrymen from Mhow cannot be said to have been in it. Try as they might they found it almost impossible to beat down the opposition of the 7th, and it was rare that Daly or Marling managed to get a run as far as the centre. The Secunderabad players made repeated shots for the goal, and on each occasion missed by the merest shove. Brooke at last hit a goal by a difficult side shot off a good run by Haig. The 7th still continued the aggressive, and their opponents were beaten back to quarters. The play was most one-sided. Sutton and Haig were conspicuous in the attacking party, and again and again the 18th had the most providential escapes. Eventually Haig scored again by a pretty hit from a very acute angle. After crossing sticks in the centre Marling collided with Sutton and fell, his pony rolling over him. Fortunately he was not hurt. He claimed a foul which was not allowed, and then the game played fast and furious. The ball travelled from one end of the ground to the other with lightning rapidity. The pace was of the hottest. There was no time for scrimmaging. Hustling match and brilliant run succeeded each other, till at last time was called. The 18th although they had not increased their score, had the best of this last tussle. Score : 7th Hussars 4 goals, 18th Hussars, 2. Time—24 mins. 10 secs.

Fourth Round.—After some up and down play in which the advantage rested with neither side, the 7th made a determined attack, and beat down all opposition, Sutton increasing the score of a good run of his own. After this the Mhow men were hopelessly out of it. The ball never left their quarter, and they had repeatedly to hit behind to prevent their opponents from scoring. Haig, Sutton, and Brooke played magnificently. Poore had little more to do than look on. But he cut in occasionally and let the enemy feel the weight of his arm. Score : 7th Hussars 5 goals ; 18th Hussars 2 goals. Time –32 mins 12 secs.

Fifth Round.—Haig missed an easy chance of scoring soon after the bout opened. The 18th then, with a combined and desperate effort, changed thes cene of action, only to be beaten back again. Haig and Sutton had a succession of brilliant dashes, but they drew no blood, and then Marling made an attempt to capture the enemy's standard. He was ably assisted by Birch who rode off the great Poore in fine style. But it was only a momentary respite, Poore was soon on the ball again, and drove it back to the centre, where it went out just as the bell rang. Score : 7th Hussars 5 to 2. Time—41 mins. 29 secs.

Sixth Round.—A desperate fight wound up the game. Each player was mounted on his best tat. But the 18th set themselves an impossible task, and although they fought like demons to diminish the lead of their antagonists, they were foiled at every point, and when the marker called the cessation of hostilities ; the 7th Hussars were still three goals ahead. The victors were loudly applauded, and well they deserved it, for they played a most scientific game and exhibited the utmost coolness throughout.

The game this evening will be :—

7th Fusiliers.		vs.	61st Regt.	
Colors—Red and Blue.			Colors—Harlequin.	
Mr. T. P. England	No. 1.		Lt. Lovett	No. 1
Mr. C. FitzClarence	„ 2.		Capt. Capel Cure	„ 2
Mr. C. Carr	„ 3.		„ Baxter	„ 3
Mr. W. B. Hickie	Back.		„ Tufnell	Back.

Umpires—Messrs. Haig and Savile.

Every Republican in France owes a debt of gratitude to M. Mermeix for having exposed the dirty practices of the Boulangists, observes a home paper, and it is a fitting climax to the whole matter that the disreputable gang now decline to fight with him, because they consider that he has placed himself outside the code of honour by having made public their doings. As he happens to be an exceedingly adroit swordsman, they are, perhaps, wise in having adopted this course. He, too, is right in saying that he will have nothing more to do with such a crew of knaves and sneaks.

On the day before the Empress Frederick's departure from Athens, her Majesty and the Greek Royal family had a very narrow escape from what might have been a serious accident. They have been visiting the English fleet, which was lying at anchor in the Piræus, and were returning to Athens in the Royal saloon carriage on the steam tramway, which the King of Greece often uses in preference to the railway, because it runs close to his palace. Suddenly a shrill whistle was heard, and the cars were stopped with a jerk. The King jumped out to see what was the matter, and found a steam tram from Athens pulled up immediately in front of his own on the same line of rails. By some negligence in giving orders, the line had not been kept free for the Royal party, and the driver of their tram-carr only perceived the danger at a turn on the road just in time to signal to the advancing train and stop his own.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND THE KHOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As a person who has interested himself in the Khoti question for some time past, and who has studied it to some extent, I take this opportunity of addressing some remarks to the public and to Government through your columns. I must, at the same time, not conceal the fact that I have been authorised by the Khots of the Ratnagiri district to be in some matters their spokesmen in the course of the present agitation. But, what I am going to say in this letter, has no reference to this latter capacity. Everything I now say is my own, and must be dealt with as an individual opinion and not the expression of views on which all the Khots are agreed at all events for the present.

I must say that every friend of sound administration will agree with me when I assert that the present state of feelings of the Khots as well as the Ryots is not a desirable one. This has no reference to the mental condition of things which did exist a year or two ago. But since the time that a committee was appointed last year to report upon certain questions connected with the relations between the Khots and their tenants, both of them have been in a state of great perturbation. The Khots have entertained an idea since that time that Government is going to abolish the Khoti tenure altogether, while the tenants have been actuated with the false notion that Government are going to free them from the Khots entirely, and that they are very shortly going to be lifted all at once up to the status of ordinary Ryotwari tenants. That such a large class of the people should be allowed to remain in this unsatisfactory state of mind from year to year, is to say the least, imprudent, and the sooner a stop is put to it, the better it will be for all parties. I myself do not believe that Government is going to do either of these two things. They most probably intend only to carry out some change which they think will tend to administrative convenience. If it is really so, the present state of anxiety of the Khots about the existence of their rights is as unnecessary as the future disappointment of the Ryots who will after all find that their golden hopes are dashed to pieces and that they must remain in future very nearly where they are now.

The only party that I can find responsible for this unsatisfactory condition is Government itself. Had it not been that their action taken on the reports of some over-busy officers who have been notoriously known throughout the Ratnagiri district as uncompromisingly inimical to the Khoti institution, had disturbed the equilibrium established by Bombay Act I. of 1880, we should have been spared the spectacle of a whole district in a state of ferment. That Act was passed expressly with the purpose of settling once for all the much-vexed question which it was asserted had troubled Government for at least half a century past. In fact ever since the advent of the British power, the Khots of the Ratnagiri district have had to undergo a very hard struggle for maintaining their existence. We find the question rising into prominence ever and anon, and ever since the year 1819 officer after officer who has had anything to do with the Ratnagiri District is to be found ranged on one side or another, till the whole district was, about the year 1873, in what may be called an universal uproar. The Khots fought very hard to maintain that they were the owners of the villages granted to them in Khoti, and that their tenants had no more rights than those of mere tenants at will, while several Government officers being moved principally by their usual dislike for middlemen and in some cases with real pity for the tenants strove as hard in their turn to make out that the Khots were mere farmers of revenue and nothing more. Matters kept oscillating from one extremity to the other until the Survey Act of 1865 brought them to a lead. The Khots took great alarm, and a very large number of villages was taken under Government management. Great attempts were made on behalf of Government to settle matters by administrative measures and the result was an immense number of civil suits. At length futility of what appeared to be a hopeless struggle was recognised both by Government and by the Khots ; and in 1874 Government appointed a Commission consisting of experienced officers assisted by some representative native gentlemen, to arrive at a compromise which it was previously determined, should be given legislative sanction. As a matter of fact, after a good deal of discussion, an arrangement was effected, which was appropriately termed a compromise, and it was embodied in the Khoti Act, (Bombay Act I. of 1880). I would take here the liberty of giving a few extracts, which will show the nature of the settlement arrived at, and the satisfaction expressed by responsible officers at having arrived at it. The Resolution of 1874, which appointed the Commission above alluded to, says : " These officers are all thoroughly conversant with the difficulties that have hitherto beset the solution of the question and are acquainted with the views of Government, and with their earnest desire to arrive at a settlement which while liberal to the Khots shall be just to the cultivators." Then again in the Resolution of 1876, which was passed after the report of the Commission was received, and which is the basis of the Bombay Act I. of 1880, Government say :—* * " The researches of Mr. E. T. Candy, the reports of the different officers consulted in 1873, and now the local inquiries of the Committee presided over by Colonel Francis, on which the Khots were ably represented justify Government in assuming that they sufficiently understand their history and present position, their legal aspect and the equitable considerations involved to enable them to proceed to legislation with a fair prospect of success. It must therefore be understood that the principles laid down in this Resolution are *finally* adopted by Government." * * Again " that the mode of settlement now sanctioned is fair to the Khots, Government entertain no doubt that it is as advantageous as it should be to the tenants may be questioned, but it gives the tenants the great boon, 1st, of permanency of tenure, 2nd, of fixed rates of rent, 3rd, of protection from all demands extra to the rent. These advantages, Government consider, are all that the tenants can fairly claim with reference to their existing rights and those of the Khots."

When the Bill which became the Act of 1880, was before the Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner declared that "our present Bill is a compromise, and it is a compromise which is regarded as satisfactory by the great body of the Ryots as well as the Khots." The Hon'b'e Mr. Ravenscroft also declared that "there never has been a Bill introduced which in my opinion will settle a complicated and vexatious question in a more satisfactory manner than the Bill now before us. " The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy also expressed himself most emphatically as follows :— " The Khots claim to be proprietors of the soil, the Ryots say they are not : the Khots want a grain rental, the Ryots want a cash rental. All these points have been discussed for years and were formerly referred to a Commission, which reported on every point. Government came to a final decision on all points and made a compromise."

This Bill then, which was introduced with such a flourish of trumpets and which was declared on all hands to be a settlement " once for all, " and which finally passed into law with such jubilant congratulations, was taken by all parties interested as the charter of their rights and a large number of people have to my knowledge made investments in Khoti villages secure in the belief that at all events for a long time to come the right of the Khots would not be disturbed.

But no, that was not to be. What was declared to be a final settlement has even before the lapse of a decade been discovered by some over-zealous officials to be a defective and a hollow sham, and they have, I am afraid, by strenuous special pleading ultimately induced Government to consider that certain radical changes are imperatively necessary to be made in its provisions.

I think although that Act was passed, yet certain people with sympathies for the Ryots kept on in the old line, and with their heads full of notions about nationalisation of land, &c., strenuously sought in season and out of season to vilify the Khots. It was chiefly at the instigation of these people that Government fought out the few cases that remained on the file of the Civil Courts out of the large number that was withdrawn, with a hope that some legal breach may be made in the position of the Khots. Although those cases chiefly were concerned with the question of rights over forests, yet great endeavours were made to re-open the whole question once more before the Bombay High Court. The whole of the Poona Record were sifted, and fanciful arguments advanced, by which it was sought to revive all the old questions, but unfortunately the position of the Khots was found unassailable even with all those mighty efforts. (See I. L. R. 12 Bom. p. 534). Then probably (for I have no certain information on the point) attempts were made directly upon the heart of Government, and it was represented to them that the Ratnagiri district was if possible in a more acute state of agrarian perturbation than Ireland itself, and that unless some radical steps were taken we should have here another edition of moonlighting and what not. Unless we do imagine some such inflammatory instigations it is difficult to account for the present attitude of Government. Seriously speaking a period of ten years is far too short to justify re-opening a question which was settled once for all—and do we find any grounds advanced to justify the interference ? Have Government ascertained by appointing a Commission and taking evidence that the district is in a condition in which it is represented to be ? Everything is conducted *in camera*, and who knows what accounts the Government may have received about the condition of the Ryots and the Khots. Not having the advantage of knowing the inner springs I am unable to say definitely anything, yet I can say this much that the district of Ratnagiri is not worse off than it was ten years ago, and that the tenants are actually better situated than they were before the Khoti Act was passed. I fail to see what greater researches could have been made now than those then made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy and what more information now obtained about the rights of the tenants than was made available at that time. I must say that from all that I have read no case has been made out by those who would like radical changes to be made in the Act, and I am sure all impartial officers will endorse what I am saying here.

But to proceed further, granting for the sake of argument, that Government find that certain changes are imperatively necessary both in the working of the administration, and in the interests of the peace, what could those changes be ? The question divides itself into two branches—(*a*) changes in favour of the administration and (*b.*) changes to secure peace.

As regards (*a.*) it is, I hear, said, firstly, that the inspection system technically called "Abhavani" (under which crops are annually inspected and proportion of rent fixed on the yield) gives great trouble to officers of Government and ought to be abolished ; and, secondly, that Government find it necessary that the Khots should be compelled to do that work in their villages which above the Ghauts is performed by Revenue Patils and Kulkarnis. As regards the first, my individual opinion is that the question of " Abhavani," admits of much difference of opinion, although I may at once say that it is capable of great improvement. A fixed payment, where it is possible to fix it, may perhaps be advantageously substituted, first, provided that the rent is fixed on taking a fair average although whether the payment is to be in cash or grain is a question which requires great consideration. As for the second proposal if it is necessary that for the purpose of administration there should be Revenue Patils and Kulkarnis in Khoti villages let Government appoint them. The Khots need not be troubled on that account. The matter is simple enough. But if it is sought to impose those offices on the Khots even with some payment attached to them, I assert that it would be an act of great high-handedness. It has been repeatedly admitted that the Khots are not officers of Government. They have never been ranked with the heriditary officers recognised by the Nattan Acts. Proposals to make them such officers have been made and studiously rejected as far back as 1845 and extreme care has been taken in the Resolution of 1874, that no misunderstandings might creep in on this head. With all these facts how in justice can Government compel them to be village officers ? The Government might as well compel you, Sir, or my poor self to become a Patil or a Kulkarni of the town or village where we may happen to live. Why the idea is absurd. Can a private person owning private property be compelled by law to hold a particular office under Government ? If it comes to that there is an end to all these grand principles of individual freedom by which the British Government takes pride in ruling over us. In short on this branch of the subject no law is required as far as I see in the matter of the " Abha vani" ; it being a matter which can be mended, if it re- quires mending at all, by means of changing the rules, while no law is possible (as far as possibilities based on principles go) in the matter of appointing Khots asvillage Patils and Kulkarnis.

Going then to the b ranch (*b.*) *viz.*, matters between the Ryots and the Khots, we find all the lucid discrepation and harrowing pictures of the poverty and helplessness of the tenants clogging our path. Those who have cared to study the Khoti literature will find that those are the usual pegs on which the anti-Khoti arguments have always been hung. I do not deny that the condition of the Ryots is a bad one. I may concede that it is wretched. But to try to prove the efficency of particular proposals from the admitted wretchedness of the Ryots is bad logic. Because the tenants are poor it cannot be asserted that the present rights and privileges of the Khots are the causes of that poverty. Admitting the poverty it is yet to be proved that the Khots have caused it or that it can be removed by the changes now proposed. And may I ask what evidence Government possess that the poverty of the tenants is attributable to the Khots ? The changes proposed, I hear on this head, are that the varying crop share rent be changed into fixed money payments, and that all the Khoti tenants be invested with the right of alienating their holdings without the consent of the Khots. The first as I have already shown may be effected if at all it is necessary to do so without throwing the whole district into ferment and anxiety. But I am doubtful as to the wisdom of the second change. It will be very easy to argue the matter *as a priori* principles. But the statesman has to deal with the facts as they are. Why according to some modern notions the Khoti tenure ought never to have existed. But there it is and you must take that stern fact into consideration while devising improvements. I am quite sure the moment you confer on the tenants the privilege of alienation, indebted as they are, they will be without any lands of their own. Their condition would be far worse than what it is now. At present they have some interests in the lands they cultivate. Give them this privilege and very soon afterwards they will be reduced to the position of mere labourers. Even the policy of the Deccan Agriculturists Act for instance, an Act passed for the purpose of bettering the condition of Ryots above the Ghauts is not to allow as far as possible the sale of the Ryots' lands. This remedy if applied will most assuredly prove disastrous, and the tenants will have to share Tarpia's fate.

But supposing that certain changes are considered imperatively necessary by Government, the best way for it would be to propose them to the Khots. I am quite sure that they are reasonable enough to understand the necessities of the times, and if matters be properly managed, Government will again be successful in arriving at a compromise satisfactory to all the parties. Let a mixed committee be appointed and let Government place their proposals before it for consideration and report, and then everything will be accomplished smoothly. There is no gain in inspiring undue terror or undue hopes. The results are sure to be very undesirable. As I have said, it is not politic to allow a whole district to be in a state of ferment for years. If Government would be a little more frank, and propose boldly what they mean to do, a compromise could, I think, be effected which if necessary might be embodied into law in the same way as was done in 1880. What is there in that precedent that Government should be unwilling to follow it on this occasion ?

I am afraid I have already enroached too much on your valuable space, and it is not possible to discuss even with some degree of adequateness the different questions raised. I will, therefore, conclude for the present.—I am, &c.,

DAJI ABAJI KHARE.

High Court, Bombay, Oct. 6.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

The undermentioned 44 candidates, out of 8 5, who presented themselves at the first examination in medicine, are declared to have passed :—

First Class.—Naik, Shamrao Balkrishna.

Pass.—Bakare, Sakharam Maruti ; Bakhale, Chintaman Ramchandra; Barnard, Mary; Barova, Mathuramohan; Bhupatkar, Ramchandra Vishnu ; Brennan, Annie Louisa ; Chonkar, Krishnarao Madhavrao ; Desai, Jhaverbhai Narayanbhai ; Desai, Mukund Govind ; Doctor, Darabshah Dinshah : Doctor, Ebrahim Abdul Husein ; Doctor, Sorabji Adarji ; Dodihalkar, Krishnaji Annaji ; Dubash, Bapuji Jamshedji ; Godinho, Bernard ; Gogte, Ganesh Ramkrishna ; Kalapesi, Rastamji Manekji ; Khambata, Jahangir Kharshedji ; Khisti, Nilkanth Yashavant ; Kukade, Krishnaji Vishnu ; Lauder, Helen ; Limaye, Vasudev Vithal ; Manek Dadabhai Navroji ; Mehta, Bhaidas Bhagubhai ; Mehta, Jamshedji Nasarvanji ; Modi, Phirozshah Rastamji ; Mullan, Bamanji Nasarvanji ; Munge, Narayan Balaji : Munsiffna, Jamshedji Behramshah ; Paranjpye, Narayan Mahadev ; Parekh, Harjivandas Manmohandas ; Phatak, Hari Govind ; Quadros, Victor Alfred De ; Ranade, Shripat Govind ; Saldanha, Louis : Sealy, Geoffrey O. F. ; Shah, Sheshakaran Shobhagchand ; Thakar, T. P. ; Tarkhad, Manak ; Vaidya, Shankar Pandurang ; Vatve, Gopal Govind ; Vora, Bhudhardas Bechardas ; and Wagle, Dvarkanath Shankar.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

The following 30 candidates, out of 70, are declared to have passed. The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Medicine has been awarded to Miss Emmeline Da Cunha.

First Class.—Da Cunha, Emmeline ; Korde, Malhar Narayen ; and Rao Raghavendra.

Pass.—Batlivala, Shavakshah Sorabjee ; Bryson, Reginald; Chavan, Vithal Pandurang; Chubb, Nasarvanji Edalji; Dalal, Ratanshah Dinshah ; Dastur, Darashah Manchorji ; DeMello, Romao Mariano ; Divecha, Mervanji Sorabji ; Dunn, Annie M ; Fernandes, Cajetan ; Gadre, Lakshman Dajiba ; Gazdar, Dadi R. D. ; Ghadiali, Bapuji Pestanji ; Horse-Dealer, Bezonji Navroji ; Kapadia, Manchershah Navroji ; Kolatkar, Datto Krishna ; Lalvani, Jivatram Alimchand ; Lam, Navroji Barjorji ; Maju, Phirozshah Dadabhai ; Mehta, Umiashankar Gaurishankar ; Moda, Rastamji Dadabhai ; Nadkar, Gopal Abaji ; Pagnis, Pandurang Dattaji ; Redkar, Raghunath Balkrishna ; Rege, Vishram Narayan ; Saher, Dadabhai Navroji ; and Treasuryvala, Edalji Jamshedji.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Jamasjee's cotton circular, dated Hongkong, Sept. 18th, gives the following information :—

Owing to the stringency of money amongst the natives and the very cheap prices of superior Indian cotton, business in Indian yarns in the interior has been greatly checked during the past fortnight ; and the dealers not finding it practicable to work off their heavy stocks except in very small quantities, have considerably restricted their operations. The market has also been very prejudicially affected by the failure last week of the well-known local Chinese firm of Kin Hing Cheong, one of the oldest and leading houses in the raw cotton and yarn trade. Several lots of yarn purchased by the above firm but not cleared have been pressed for re-sale at lower rates ; and the consequent distrust and feeling of uncertainty have added to the stagnation of the market. At this time of the year, there is generally an active business done in yarn ; but this year the aspect of things has been reversed in consequence of a combination of unexpected circumstances. Only a small business has been done during the fortnight only in suitable and superior qualities at 25 cents to a dollar per bale under last prices, and the market closes very heavy. Prices of No. 20s. have further receded 25 to 75 cents per bale, and only small sales have been effected of special favourite chops. Desirable and superior threads of No. 16s. have been dealt in to a small extent at slightly lower rates ; but other descriptions are unsalable even at larger concessions in prices. A moderate business has to be noticed in suitable descriptions of No. 12s. at a small decline on last quotations, but inferior qualities have been entirely neglected. No. 10s. have also participated in the general depression, and even with a decline of 25 to 50 cents per bale in prices, only a small business has been done in superior threads, and the tendency is still towards lower rates. In sympathy with the other counts, No. 6s. and 8s. have also experienced a decline of about 50 cents per bale, but only insignificant sales have been effected of a few special chops. Nos. 14s., 18s., 22s. and 24s. to 40s. continue quiet with nothing doing. Owing to disastrous floods in the adjoining districts, the market in Shanghai has remained very dull and depressed, and excessive stocks had caused a decline of about half a tael in prices ; only a small business having been done. The coast markets have also become overstocked, and prices have declined owing to absence of demand. During the fortnight arrivals 5,370 bales, sales 4,944 bales. These sales do not include the resales made during the interval owing to the failure of the firm named above. Shipments to Coast Port 622 bales ; and unsold stocks 29,006 bales. Direct shipment for Japan 2315 bales, for Shanghai 3241 bales. Latest advices from Japan report a moderate business in Indian yarns at lower rates. Advices have been received from the West Coast of a financial crisis leading to the failure of some yarn dealers and the suspension of business for the time.

THE EJECTMENT SUIT BY GOVERNMENT.

At the Small Cause Court yesterday, Khan Saheb Hormusjee Dadabhoy, the Fourth Judge, delivered judgment in the case of the Secretary of State for India vs. Syud Husseinudin Syud Shajah. Mr Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor, appeared for the plaintiffs. His Honour, in delivering judgment, said :—This is an application by Mr. Kirkpatrick as counsel for the plaintiff, asking the Court to state a case for the opinion of the High Court upon the question whether I was right in holding that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the suit, on the ground that the defence raised *a bona fide* question of title to immoveable property. The learned counsel has not favored the Court with any authorities in support of his application. The law applicable to the subject is contained in section 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure. It says that if, before or at the hearing of a suit, any question of law arises on which the Court trying the suit entertains reasonable doubt, the Court may either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties draw up a statement of the facts of the case and the point on which doubt is entertained, and refer such statement with its own opinion on the point. From the beginning I have expressed a strong opinion that if the Court were to proceed with the trial on the merits, it would transgress its powers. A reference, therefore, would be manifestly bad, as not satisfying the requirements of the law. I am fortified in this view by the case of Harish Chunder *vs.* O'Brien, 14 W R 248. The Court does not regret its inability to submit a case, as section 622 of the Code prescribes a clear remedy for cases in which a judge having a jurisdiction vested in him by law, fails to exercise it. The application must be refused,

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

The following additional subscriptions have been promised (17th list.) :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Messrs. Wardman Punsi and Sons	150	0	0
Mr Kumma Ramji	150	0	0
Mr Ebji Dharamsi	100	0	0
Mr R. Gilbert	100	0	0
Mr Kanji Malljee	75	0	0
Mr Rahimbhai Alubhai through Bai Kaiserbai, widow of the late Mr Dharamsi Khaku	50	4	0
Mr Moomunbai Gangi	50	0	0
Bai Kaiserbai, widow of the late Mr Dharamsi Khaku	25	4	0
Messrs Bapubhai Khakul and Sons	25	0	0
Mr Versibhai Wagliji	25	0	0
Mr Pragji Hirji	25	0	0
Mandvi Municipality	25	0	0
Rao Saheb Parmanandas Jivandas, Vakil, Vice-President, Taluka Local Board, Gogo	10	0	0
Rao Saheb Ramchandra I Vyas, Mamlatdar of Gogo	8	0	0
Mr Hari Krishna Rackar, Hospital Assistant, Gogo	5	0	0
Total...Rs.	823	8	0
Subscriptions already promised ..... Rs.	62,318	2	0
Grand Total...Rs.	63,141	10	0

H. A. Acworth,
R. M. Sayani,
Muncherji N. Banaji,
Harkissondas Nurrotumdas.
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th October, 1890.

The following subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay are acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mandvi Municipality	25	0	0
Rao Saheb Parmanandas Jiwandas, Vakil, Vice-President, Taluka Local Board, Gogo	10	0	0
Rao Saheb Ramchandra I Vyas, Mamlatdar of Gogo	8	0	0
Mr. Hari Krishna Rackar, Hospital Assistant, Gogo	5	0	0
Total...Rs.	48	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged Rs.	51,245	10	0
Grand Total...Rs.	51,293	10	0

H. A. Acworth,
R. M. Sayani,
Muncherji N. Banaji,
Harkissondas Nurrotumdas,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th October, 1890.

"Truth" hears that it has been practically decided that, after this season, the Indian troop ships will cease to be officered and manned from the Royal Navy. The reason for the change is that the officers and men thus employed (upwards of a thousand in number) are urgently needed for the regular service. The pontoons of the Indian troopships have been removed, in accordance with the intention which was announced in *Truth* at the close of the last trooping season. Instead, however, of any additional safety to life having been attained by this change, it is a question whether the last state of the vessels is not worse than the first. The large pinnaces and cutters which have taken the place of the condemned pontoons, are so stowed that there must be great difficulty in getting them out in an emergency, and, in spite of the protests of experienced troop-ship captains, no steam derricks have been provided for launching the boats. When, as must some day happen, a huge catastrophe overtakes one of these vessels, " manslaughter " will be the only possible verdict upon the occurrence. Whether that verdict should be returned against the Director of Transports, or some other equally well-paid sinecurist, is a question which may be left to be decided when the proper time unfortunately comes.

According to the *Hamburger Correspondent*, the German Chancellor has definitely refused to allow the South-West Africa Company to dispose of their territory to an English company.

"Say weel and do weel, end wi' ae-letter. Say wee is gude, but do weel is better." Don't talk about using SAPOLIO, but do it at once, and you will do well Agents—H. BALLANTINE & SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

CHILD-MARRIAGE AND ENFORCED WIDOWHOOD IN INDIA.

A correspondent, said to be Sir W. W. Hunter, contributes an article to the *Times* on the fundamental problem of child-marriage and enforced widowhood in India. In the course of the article, he writes :—

So influential an expression of opinion (as has been given) in England must re-act powerfully upon the Government of India, he observes. There is no danger that the question will be treated with neglect. The real danger is lest the weight of English public opinion should be used, by the more extreme party of Indian reformers, to force the hand of the Government and to substitute sensational action for deliberate and well matured legislation. It is, therefore, only fair to the Indian Government to acknowledge that the evils incident to the Hindoo marriage system have been clearly perceived by Indian legislators during the past 34 years. The Hindoo Widow Re-marriage Act of 1856, and subsequent measures of a more partial character mark the practical outcome of continuous thought and inquiry directed to the subject. In 1885 Lord Dufferin's Government hoped that the time was ripe for a further advance by means of legislation.

Such legislation must, according to the constitutional methods in India, be based either upon the results of a commission issued by the Supreme Government to investigate and report on the matter, or on direct inquiries made through the provincial Governments. It was found that a commission, if fairly constituted and dealing impartially with the evidence submitted to it, would almost of necessity report against legislative interference of any effective kind. The most authoritative class of public opinion among the Hindoo community was at that time distinctly opposed to such interference. The enthusiastic advocates of domestic reform themselves recognized this fact. A commission would have stirred up the bitterest religious animosities, and must in the end have reported unfavourably to their cause.

Lord Dufferin was still anxious, notwithstanding the backward state of Hindoo opinion on the question, to see if by any means some improvement could be effected. Instead, therefore, of proceeding by a public commission, he directed the provincial Governments to make searching inquiries, with a view to ascertaining whether, in spite of the opposition of the Hindoo community as a mass, a consensus of opinion among its most enlightened members could not be obtained. Such a consensus of opinion among the leaders of Hindoo thought has on more than one occasion been held to justify legislation in advance of the general sentiment of the Hindoo community. In this case, however, no clear consensus could be obtained. Lord Dufferin initiated the inquiry, by impressing upon the provincial Governments the extreme importance of the question to the well-being of the people. The Provincial Governments, in their turn, consulted the recognized authorities, English and native, and the acknowledged mouth-pieces of enlightened Hindoo opinion, in each part of India. The result was that nine out of the ten provincial Governments found themselves compelled to report against official interference at present. The only dissentient voice came from Bombay, where the self-devotion and indefatigable energy of Mr. Malabari had turned the scale of public opinion.

I have carefully examined the evidence submitted by the provincial Governments with their reports, and, anxious as I am to see legislative remedies now applied, I am constrained to admit that the evidence did not at that time allow the provincial Governments to come to any other conclusion than that at which they arrived. The papers disclose much sympathy, on the part of all the provincial Governments, for the reformers. They show that the authorities whom they consulted, both English and native, clearly realized the evils of the marriage system among the Hindoos. But they also exhibit an almost unanimous consensus of opinion that the time had not yet come for effective interference by means of legislation. If, as I am convinced, that time has now arrived, the change is due in no small measure to the unwearied, although almost despairing labours of Mr. Malabari during the five or six years which have since elapsed.

One other point should also be placed, at the outset, in its true light. Many of the writers in the English Press assume that the case for legislation is as clear and imperative as that which was made out for the abolition of *sati*, or widow-burning, in the time of Lord William Bentinck. For my part, I believe that the grounds for legislative interference are now so strong that I decline to weaken a good cause by resting it on any such false analogy.

The experience of the last 34 years has proved that permissive legislation is almost powerless to affect the grave evils of which the reforming party in India complain. But the moment that legislation of this character ceases to be permissive it practically becomes penal. What Mr. Malabari and his followers really wish is that we should take another step forward, in windening the application of the rule of interpretation by means of which we have slipped out of our express pledges of non-interference with the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of India. Under that rule of interpretation we have hitherto confined our interference to domestic practices which interfered with the life or limb of a subject. The Indian Legislature is now asked to extend the rule to domestic practices which interfere with the health or freedom of action of a subject. It is evident that, to base the present demand upon the precedents of our interference with infanticide and widow-burning, is to rest the case on a false and misleading analogy. I say this with a full recognition that the above remarks do not apply to the part of the present programme which deals with the Age of Consent.

Reviewing the marriage system, the writer observes :—The marriage system of the Hindoos was slowly and carefully elaborated, with a view to securing the *maximum* security to female life and female honour during the centuries of foreign invasion and internecine war, which, with the exception of brief intervals, made up the histry of India before the advent of British rule. In its present forms this system emerges distinctly into view after the disruption of the Buddhist kingdoms and suzerainties during the first 700 years of our era. That troubled period was succeeded by the still greater insecurity wrought by the early Mahomedan conquests, from the end of the 10th century to the establishment of the Mogul Empire in the 16th ; and these are the centuries during which the marriage system of the vanquished Hindoo races hardened and set into the existing moulds. After 150 years of comparative security under the Mogul Emperors, came the long and bloody anarchy, from which the British came forth the rulers of India. For more than a thousand years the supreme need of Hindoo women was not independence, but safety. To meet this supreme need the Hindoo marriage system was developed into a powerfully constructed organization of protection—a system which endeavoured to give the *maximum* security to Hindoo women as a whole, and which deliberately acted on the principle that their general safety must be insured, even at the cost of hardship to individuals among them. The Hindoo marriage system assured two things to every female born within the pale of the respectable Hindoo community. It assured to every such woman the protection of a lawful husband, together with the *status* of a lawful wife ; it also assured her of that protection and of that *status* as soon as she entered on the age of physical maturity. It held that these assured benefits to women as a sex were cheaply purchased by prohibiting the remarriage of individual women who had been so unfortunate as to lose their husbands.

Hindoo law powerfully enforced a practice thus suggested by human expediency, and rendered imperative by religious belief. From the moment of marriage, a female child, however young, and although she remains for years under her mother's care until the period of physical maturity, passes by law completely from her father's family into the family of her husband. If her husband die without male issue, whether before consummation of the marriage or after it, the widow succeeds to the usufruct of his estate, and in some provinces to the full ownership of his personal property. The Hindoo law holds that, in the absence of a son, the widow continues the spiritual *persona* of her deceased husband, and it endows her with the possession of his whole worldly means, to enable her to discharge in this world the spiritual functions necessary for his welfare in the next life. But, by a necessary corollary it insists on her remaining a widow in order that she may discharge those functions. By a second marriage she would pass completely out of her late husband's family in that of her new husband. She would therefore have no spiritual *status* for the continued performance of the purificatory rites for the soul of her first husband ; nor would she have any legal claim to the usufruct of her late husband's property which (in the absence of male issue) she enjoyed with a view to enabling her to discharge those rites.

Such is the Hindoo marriage system—a strongly constructed organization of famale protection and female obligation, resting on the threefold foundation of historical expediency,

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A WRITER in the *Saturday Review*, writing upon the practice-range on Dartmoor of the Royal Artillery Camp at Okehampton, describes the rows of "dark objects, too regularly disposed to be natural," which may there be seen:—As we approach the unknown objects, they put on a kind of human resemblance, and show in distinct groups, as if they had some kind of purpose. We begin to notice unusual holes and furrows in the ground; and here is a rock looking as if it had been newly scraped by some giant's mattock. And what is this flattened and twisted piece of iron at our feet? Rude figures cut out in flat board, propped up by wooden stays, pierced and splintered in various places by something quite different from wind or weather; such are the phantom creatures we saw from afar, unlike any described ghost or goblin, unless they may remind us of the lubberly wooden fiedds in Mr. Macdonald's "Phantastes," who could be kept quiet only by setting them on their heads. But these need no quieting. They are a "dumb people," as the poet says passive under their fate. The explanation is by this time too obvious. Here is the head of a 13-lb. shell with the fuse still screwed in; here is the base of another with the broad arrow and the date clearly legible; here is a gas check scored with a neat mould of the rifling; here are more shrapnel bullets. The wooden people are a dummy field-battery, set up round old gun-limbers, and we are walking along the western practice-range of the Royal Artillery Camp at Okehampton. For nearly two miles more we continue our way among the modern gunner's realistic targets; carriages, stockades, earthworks, and further on lines of dummy troops, whose advance the dummy battery may be supposed to cover. Round about these objects the ground is seamed with marks of striking and grazing shells, ending now and again in a broad crater of explosion.

Our old friend, the 110-ton gun, late of H. M. S. Victoria, has been once more to the proof butts, after repair, says the *Naval and Military Argus*, and is once more found wanting. It is out of the ques ion to fire a large number of rounds in testing these monster ordnance, for, as the number that can be fired from them is very limited, it follows that if too much practice took place, the life of the gun would be most materially shortened if not almost ended before it was pronounced sufficiently safe to place, on ship-board. Since No. 4 has been manufactured, some eighteen rounds have been fired from it, eleven of which have been discharged since its repair. Alas, however, a considerable increase of droop was observable after the commencement of firing, and at its completion it was found that whereas it had been 3 of an inch out of the horizontal line, it had now developed to 75, or about half-an-inch for the eleven rounds! A simple arithmetical calculation will show that at this ratio, after some twenty-four additional rounds, the curvature would be so alarming as to seriously interfere with the passage of the projectile through the bore, and make easy the possibility of a disastrous accident to those manipulating the gun.

"Naval officers are proverbial, says the *Globe's* naval correspondent, for their loyalty and long suffering—at least, if they are not they ought to be; but even "to suffer and be strong" becomes monotonous if the suffering is too prolonged and no use is made of the strength. The Admiralty regulations about leave to officers have always been felt to be harsh and unjust, and there are signs now of a general agitation throughout the service to have them remodelled and recast in a more liberal mould. Studious pains have been taken to give the naval officer intending to apply for leave of absence a handsome slap in the face at the outset. He is informed that it is an indulgence to be granted or witheld as circumstances may make expedient, and, owing to the starved condition of so many of the officers' lists, it has over and over again lately been found "expedient" to recall an officer from the meagre leave he was enjoying after along commission on one foreign station and pack him off instanter to another.

Perhaps what aggravates the sense of injury and wrong done to him in the naval officer is the consideration of what extraordinarily different measure is meted out to his military brother. Most persons—not being of the Admiralty or the War Office—would imagine that an officer who returns to England after serving three years—very often four—in the waters of Zanzibar, Burmah, and the Persian Gulf, under conditions of hardship often such that they are not talked about, ought to have at least as much indulgence in the way of leave as a soldier, whose hardships, however sharp, are not continuous. But what are the facts? A military officer employed at home gets always 10 weeks' leave in the year without a break, and very often, by arrangement with his fellows, much more. If he is on foreign service, he can absent himself from his regiment, if he chooses, for at least six weeks every year. The naval officer, after three years' service abroad—China, West Coast of Africa, Fiji, or where not, is allowed, if he can get it, just six weeks to renew his acquaintance with home and his relations. Little as the ordinary taxpayer, or politician even, knows or cares about the navy, I do not believe that he would approve of such gross unfairness if he became aware of it. The naval services is full of abuses and wrongs by which its officers and men are soured and disgusted, all for the sake of saving a few pounds, while 20 times the sum that would make them happy and contented is wasted on failures in artillery and naval architecture. The guns of the Victoria and the hull and engines of the Barham and Bellono would pay for a good many week's leave for a large number of officers who deserve it.

I had almost forgotten to mention one ridiculous anomaly in the matter of leave to naval officers. As I have just stated, if an officer returns from service on the most detestable of distant stations he is given 14 days for each year of absence. If he manages to get appointed to a "slope-along" billet in the Pembroke, Asia, or any other harbour ship, he gets six weeks' leave for every year, and as many periods of two days as he has the courage to ask for. Surely this absurd custom offers a direct inducement to officers to avoid foreign service. Another gross bit of parsimonious unfairness is that captains and commanders are allowed no full-pay leave at all. Why the commander of an ironclad should be at once sent about his business on the half-pay of 8s. 6d. per day, and the first lieutenant should enjoy six weeks of full-pay at 15s. 6d., is a mystery past finding out by the average inquirer.

The attention of the War Office, writes *The Army and Navy Gazette*, has been called over and over again to the question of soldiers' unclaimed balances. Sometimes there is a difficulty in discovering the next-of-kin, owing to the fact that soldiers have often enlisted under a false name. The difficulty should not, however, be increased by the War Office confining the advertisements concerning the balances to the monthly *Army List* and the *London Gazette*. These are publications which practically the persons interested never see. It would almost seem as if the War Office did not wish the fact of there being balances to be made public. If those who practically administer the Army are really sincere in their desire to discover the rigthful heirs, they should advertise for them in papers which are read by soldiers and their friends. This would do something to popularise the service, for the hole-and-corner way in which these balances are disposed of is the talk of every barrack-room, and does much to injure the reputation of the War Office and breed discontent, facts of which that department ought to be fully aware.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Peyton, promoted to the command of the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, is fortunate, observes a service paper, for in respect to service he is the youngest commanding officer of the Line but three. He obtained his Ensigncy January 8, 1868. His juniors are:—Colonels McCleverty, 2nd Derbyshire Regiment, joined July 10, 1868; C. R. Kerr, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, joined January 23, 1869; and J. G. Sparkes, 1st Derbyshire Regiment, joined February 26, 1870. In the matter of age, Colonel Peyton has six juniors now in command of Line battalions. He was born January 2, 1868. Colonel Bayly, Royal West Kent, was born on June 20 of the same year; Colonels Laye, Scottish Rifles; McCleverty, Derbyshire Regiment; and McClausland, Welsh Regiment—in 1849; Kerr, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, in 1850; and Sparkes, Derbyshire Regiment, in 1851.

The site of the new cavalry barracks which are to replace the condemned quarters at Manchester has now been decided upon. They are to be erected on Crown property in Delamere Forest, Cheshire. The forest stands on high ground and is conveniently situated between Manchester, Liverpool (*via* Northwich) and Chester, with the Cheshire Lines Railway a mile distant. There is abundance of that all-important requirement "elbow room" for cavalry manœuvres. The ground is now being surveyed, and it is expected that a contract for the building will be entered into shortly.

According to the *Naval and Military Argus* the bulletins supplied by the specials at the cavalry manœuvres to the daily papers bid fair to defeat the leading American humourists at their own game. We are gravely informed that after one day's march "the health of both men and horses is so far good." Also that after a fair day's work on Saturday, reaching "camp late and covered with dust," the men had sufficient work to occupy them during the forenoon on Sunday. On entering a standing camp "even the dinners were ready cooked by the parties, which had been sent in advance." This is exquisite.

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

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STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL
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These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

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PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
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A WONDERFUL MEDICINE
BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,

Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Invaluable in cases of INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, &c. It is in the form of a Powder, and when mixed with water, makes a cooling and refreshing drink. It PURIFIES the BLOOD, keeps the SKIN CLEAR and HEALTHY, and PRESERVES the BEAUTIFUL BLOOM of YOUTH.

DR. THOS. E. LOVEGROVE, M.R.C.S., says:—"I have much pleasure in certifying that ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH is a safe and useful Family Medicine, and is specially beneficial in cases of indigestion and Rheumatism."

MADAME MARIE ROSE says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

DR. G. B. FRIER says:—"I have carefully tested the Potash, and can certify that it is free from any injurious ingredients, and in every way a safe and useful Family Medicine."

DR. CHAS. R. DAVIDSON, M.D., says:—"I find ABBEY'S POTASH to be a nice and palatable form of medicine for Indigestion, and for purifying the blood in Rheumatism and febrile states of the system."

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious.

Testimonials from CHRISTINE NILSSON, ELLEN TERRY, MARY EASTLAKE, and numerous other eminent persons. Highly recommended by the Medical Press.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH is highly beneficial in cases of Headache (in most cases curing in a few minutes), Impure blood, Sea sickness, Fever, Acidity, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Nervous Depression, and all Skin and Liver Affections.

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA,

CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE.—Abbey's Effervescent Potash can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India, or from the Wholesale Agents, CHARLES COX & Co., and PHILLIPS & Co., at Rs. 2 per large bottle including V.-P. Post. Shopkeepers can obtain wholesale rates upon application. (235a—c.)

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and roprimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
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MAGNESIA
Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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"SATIN POLISH."
FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING,
Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

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Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any chemist or druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

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THOMSON'S
Glove-fitting
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FITS LIKE A GLOVE
CORSET
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
Approved by the whole polite world.
ANNUAL SALE OVER ONE MILLION PAIRS.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
NINE FIRST MEDALS.
Manufacturers:
W. S. THOMSON & CO., LIMITED, LONDON.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.
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CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extreme efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera or Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes &Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, unquestionably, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he repeated to say, and been sworn to.—See "The Times." July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of piracy an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Stree Bloomsbury; London.

THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—Farquhar.

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 267.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dibrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

Prepared only at
ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

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GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
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PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
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PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
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AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

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NOTICES.

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PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

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MORRHUOL
THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite,* and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa« tient, and develops the appetite in a « most estraordinary manner. Con« sumptive patients experience a fee« ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.
« D^r GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

« M. **CHAPOTEAUT** has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »
Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

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GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent AND **MATICO CAPSULES** in the more chronic cases

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PEPSINE PEARLS
for
SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE
Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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The **pure** Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex **in 48 hours.**

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SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.
FANCY JEWELLED WATCHES AND RING WATCHES.

Fig. 14.

The most diminutive form of watch that is made.

Keyless Ring Watch, like sketch, Rs. 850.

MARQUISE, Enamelled and Diamond, Key winder, Rs. 550.

	Rs
A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial	165
French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch	850
French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled ...	660
French chatelaine keyless watch, purple enamel classical heads, with the dial surrounded with pearls...	500
Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ⅜ of an inch	925
A dial of ⅜ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes... ...	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1¼ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter	950
A gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.

Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

	Rs.
A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays	1,050
Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ⅜ inch diameter	400
A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ⅜ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth	1,100

Detailed and Illustrated Price List also of cheaper Watches free.

The best watches sold in India
By far the more lasting of any
Genuine and reliable quality
at Manufacturer's own prices

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NOTE.—A fact which admits of no dispute is that we constantly improve the quality of our goods. The better rate of exchange allow us to make further new improvements, desiring to be ahead of any Indian firm in every class of watches manufactured or otherwise sold by us.

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No. 3.	The cheapest Lever keyless watch, sterling silver case, open face	Rs. 23-8
No. 6.	The cheapest Lever keyless watch, sterling silver case, Hunter	„ 26-0
No. 9.	The cheapest Lever keyless watch, sterling silver case, Half Hunter	„ 28-0
No. 72 & 72a.	The cheapest Horizontal nickel case, key wind ...	7/4 & 7/8 net
No. 71.	The cheapest „ „ „ Keyless ...	7/10 net
No. 21.	The best and strongest of any Railway watches, Adjusted	Rs. 21-0
Ditto	with morocco leather, travelling case, a practical idea	„ 23-8
No. 36.	Fine and massive Hunter sterling silver watch, key wind, new style, with all the latest improvements. The best and strongest army watch yet brought out (richly engraved case Rs. 26-8)	Rs. 25-0
No. 38.	The same half hunter (richly engraved case Rs. 30)	„ 28-0
	Reverside Lever time-pieces (made in America), of unequalled quality, at General Agencies, prices ...	3/4 net.
	Alarms	4/4 net.

Abovementioned goods are but a few of the largest stock of any firm in the whole of India. Before deciding in what firm to buy reliable goods, if such are wanted, write for the General Illustrated Catalogue of movements and watches to

G. A. CHARPIE AND CO.,
BOMBAY OR CALCUTTA.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES

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LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. [CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1878.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

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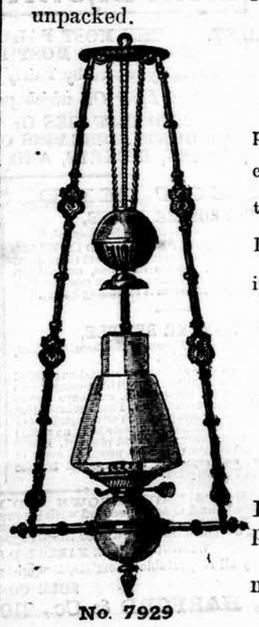
STORM-PROOF AND PUNKAH-PROOF.

STANDARD LAMPS!!
A new shipment of these very popular Drawing Room Lamps has just been unpacked.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The best Storm-proof Duplex Burners and Lamps from the First English Houses always kept in stock.

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STANDARD LAMPS!
A large variety of the most beautiful designs at very low prices.

Rippingille's celebrated Oil Cooking Stoves kept in stock. Ask for detail Price List, illustrated.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

My new Revised and Enlarged Illustrated Catalogue Descriptive Price List is now ready, and will be sent free post to the Mofussil on application.

Please note that the prices being now greatly reduced, mine is

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.

LAMP WAREHOUSE.
R. DITMAR, LATE THEODOR KNAUST.
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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CARRIAGE CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES,
Fully Jewelled and Guaranteed,
Each fitted in a Neat and Strong Morocco Leather Travelling Case.

Time-piece,
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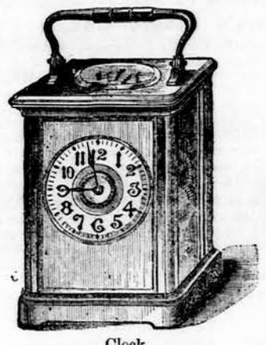
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